

September 2009

## **Women in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games**

An Analysis of Participation,  
Leadership and Media Opportunities



## Authorship and Acknowledgments

This report was authored by Maureen Smith, Ph.D., California State University, Sacramento, and Alison M. Wrynn, Ph.D., California State University, Long Beach. The report was reviewed by Donna A. Lopiano, Ph.D.; Don Sabo, Ph.D.; Marjorie A. Snyder, Ph.D.; Linda Mastandrea; Terri Lakowski; Carly Adams, Ph.D., University of Lethbridge; Ellen Carlton, Ph.D., Sonoma State University; Kerrie Kauer, Ph.D., California State University, Long Beach; Cheryl Cooky, Ph.D., California State University, Fullerton; Matthew Llewellyn, Pennsylvania State University; and Jennifer Piatt, Ph.D., California State University, Sacramento.

The initial data collection was assisted by graduate students at California State University, Sacramento: Brandon Babcock, Kristi Jouett, Fred Kelley, Louis Lopez, Lindsey McEuen, Rusty Price, K.V. Vigil and Kelli White as well as graduate students from California State University, Long Beach.

All data that was obtained from the Internet was accurate as of April 2009. Every attempt was made to obtain the most accurate and up-to-date data for this report.

Special thanks to Deana Monahan for her editorial and graphic design expertise.

Published September 2009, by the Women's Sports Foundation<sup>\*</sup>  
Eisenhower Park, 1899 Hempstead Turnpike, Suite 400  
East Meadow, NY 11554  
Info@WomensSportsFoundation.org  
www.WomensSportsFoundation.org  
© 2009, Women's Sports Foundation, All Rights Reserved

This report may be downloaded from [www.WomensSportsFoundation.org](http://www.WomensSportsFoundation.org). This report may be reproduced and distributed only in its entirety. Any material taken from this report and published or transmitted in any form, electronic or mechanical, must be properly attributed to *Women in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games: An Analysis of Participation, Leadership and Media Opportunities*, published by the Women's Sports Foundation.

Preferred citation: Smith, M. and Wrynn, A. (2009). *Women in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games: An Analysis of Participation, Leadership and Media Opportunities*. East Meadow, NY: Women's Sports Foundation.

September 2009

**Women in the 2000, 2004  
and 2008 Olympic and  
Paralympic Games**

An Analysis of Participation,  
Leadership and Media Opportunities



# Women in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games

## An Analysis of Participation, Leadership and Media Opportunities

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>2</b>
International	4
United States	4
<b>Major Findings</b>	<b>5</b>
Major International Findings	5
Major United States Findings	6
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>7</b>
Historical Background of Women's Participation	7
IOC World Conferences on Women and Sport	7
<b>International Findings</b>	<b>9</b>
Comparison of Olympic and Paralympic Games Female and Male Sports and Medal Events	9
Comparison of 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games Female and Male Athlete Participation	12
The 2000, 2004 and 2008 Paralympic Games	23
Women in International Sport Governance Structure Leadership Positions	27
<b>United States Findings</b>	<b>30</b>
United States Olympic Committee and U.S. National Sport Governing Body Obligations	30
Comparison of 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic United States Female and Male Athlete Participation	31
Women in United States Sport Governance Structure Leadership Positions	39
<b>Media Analysis 2008 Olympic Games</b>	<b>41</b>
Introduction	41
Method	41
Results	41
Discussion	42
Paralympic Media Coverage	43
<b>Policy Recommendations</b>	<b>45</b>
International Olympic and Paralympic	45
United States Olympic and Paralympic	45
<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>47</b>
Report Card Data Analysis	47
<b>Appendix B. 2008 Olympic Games Program (with dates of initial appearance on program)</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Appendix C. 2008 Paralympic Program (with dates of initial appearance on program and overview of classifications for each sport and event)</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>65</b>
Web sites	69

## Executive Summary

At first glance, the summer Olympic Games appear to be a setting where female athletes have nearly reached parity with men. In the 2004 Games in Athens and 2008 Games in Beijing, women competed in nearly 45% of all events. However, as one looks deeper into the number of participants, events and leadership opportunities provided to women, it is evident that women have only recently been given increased opportunities in events and as participants in summer Olympic sporting events. There is much work still to be done on both participation and leadership fronts. The percentage of female participants did not breach 20% until the 1976 Games. In 2008, although women competed in an equal number of sports, they participated in 137 events, compared to 175 events for men. As a result, while more than 10,000 athletes participated in the 2008 Games, and women's participation increased over previous Games, female athletes were still receiving more than 1,000 fewer participation opportunities than their male counterparts.

Even more troubling is the fact that women have far more limited participation opportunities than men have in the Paralympic Games. Only 37.1% of the 2004 Paralympians were female. At the 2008 Games in Beijing, the participation of female athletes had dropped to 34.5%. And women have few opportunities to serve in leadership capacities within national and international sports structures. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has established a 20% threshold goal for the inclusion of women in National Olympic Committees (NOCs), National Governing Bodies (NGBs) and International Federations (IFs). Currently only 16 of the 107 members of the IOC are women (14.9%). Only one member of the 15-member IOC Executive Committee is female.

Certain countries have not incorporated more females on their Olympic teams. The Olympic Solidarity Program is available to assist with funding for nations facing financial difficulties, but some countries claim cultural and religious sanctions preclude the inclusion

of women on their Olympic teams. However, some countries with religious constraints are able to send women to the Games. For example, Egypt sent 16 women to the 2004 Games; more than 16% of its total team members. While Egypt has been cited as being different from other Islamic countries in its secular interpretation of Islam (Walseth & Fasting, 2003), other predominantly Muslim nations have also made noticeable improvements, most notably Senegal, with female athletes accounting for 60% of its 2004 delegation. Despite some of these increases, the lowest number of Muslim women competed in the 2004 Olympic Games (Taheri, 2004; also see "Islamic women making history," 2004; Moore, 2004. For an update on female Olympic hopefuls in Iran, see "Iran: Female athletes fear constraint," 2008). And women could also be included in sport leadership positions where there should be fewer cultural and religious restrictions against women's participation.

The IOC has, over the past decade, made noteworthy attempts to support the inclusion of greater numbers of women in the international sporting scene. It has created the Women and Sport Commission and held its 4th IOC World Conference on Women and Sport in 2008. However, the rhetoric has only gained minimal response from the National Olympic Committees, the International Federations and the International Paralympic Committee—most of which still struggle to meet the IOC's request that women be represented at a minimal 20% standard in leadership positions. With so few women serving in leadership positions, it is difficult to maintain organizational focus on the need to support women as athletes and leaders, from the grassroots, developmental levels all the way to the upper echelons of competitive Olympic and Paralympic sport.

In the United States, a similar situation exists. The good news is that women made up nearly 48% of the athletes who participated on the 2004 U.S. Olympic team and slightly exceeded that percentage in Beijing. Women, however, are underrepresented in leadership positions on the NGBs; currently eight of these 58

are women (13.8%). Only one NGB has an all-female leadership team (U.S. Field Hockey Association), while 20 of them have all-male leadership teams (64.5%).

The USOC exceeds the IOC recommended 20% threshold, but less than one-third of the USOC Board of Directors is female (27.2%). The “Executive Team” consists of 12 members, four of whom are women (33.3%), including acting CEO Stephanie Streeter. The “Management Team” is made up of 41 individuals, 20 women (48.8%) and 21 men (51.2%). The opportunity to be an Olympian or Paralympian brings with it numerous rewards. It gives the athlete the chance to secure prize money and lucrative endorsement deals. More importantly, perhaps, is the fact that it gives unprecedented visibility to outstanding, elite female athletes. The millions of young girls and women who watch the summer Games every four years see stellar role models who inspire sports participation. There are also abundant returns that come to women who serve in a leadership capacity in sport. And, although these women work behind the scenes, they are an integral part of the team, actively advocating for women as athletes. Thus this report will examine the recent past and current status of women in the summer Olympic and Paralympic Games as athletic participants and the place of women in the International and U.S. Olympic and Paralympic sport hierarchy.

The 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games, held in Beijing, were overshadowed by an increased focus on human rights issues in China. We view the issue of equitable participation for women as athletes and sports leaders as a basic issue of human rights. The United Nations report entitled “Women, gender equality and sport,” produced in collaboration with WomenSports International, underscores this need. Sport is a valuable source of empowerment for girls and women, and by limiting their access to highly competitive sporting opportunities—and leadership roles—like those provided by international sporting competitions such as the Olympic Games, we are restricting their basic human

rights. (The report is available at [www.sportsbiz.biz/womensportinternational/initiatives/documents/Women\\_2000\\_Report.pdf](http://www.sportsbiz.biz/womensportinternational/initiatives/documents/Women_2000_Report.pdf))

This report analyzes the representation and participation of women in the international and U.S. Olympic organizations. In addition it examines the types and extent of opportunities that are provided for women in administrative and leadership roles within these structures and the chances women have to compete in the Games themselves. This report also assesses the extent that the IOC, IPC and USOC are fulfilling their stated missions with respect to fairness and gender equity and whether or not legal statutes are being upheld.

Women were first included in the 1900 Olympic Games in Paris. In those Games there were 19 female participants, or 1.9% of the total number of competitors. Over the years, the number of women has crept up to 40.7% (4,306 women) in the 2004 Games (Women in the Olympic Movement, 2007). The percentage of events that are held for women (or are mixed gender events) rose to 44.9% in the 2004 Games. Forty-four females competed in the inaugural 1960 Paralympic Games in archery, athletics, swimming, table tennis and wheelchair fencing.

While progress has been made the Olympic Games are an enormous undertaking where progress and inequalities co-exist. In 2008, the IOC projected 45% for women, but it appears that this increase in percentage was the result of a modest participation increase for women and a decrease in the participation of male athletes. The participation gap between female and male athletes has closed over the last two Olympiads primarily by cutting the men's field. This is also true of the gap between female and male Paralympians. Several adjustments were made in the 2008 Paralympic program, which offers fewer classifications for male athletes, while increasing the number of classifications for female athletes.

This report includes an analysis of:

### **International**

- Participation rates of female and male athletes at the summer Olympic Games and Paralympic Games from 1896 through 2008 with a focus on the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Games.
- The types and extent of women's leadership opportunities for leadership roles in the organizational structures of the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, the International Paralympic Committee and International Sports Federations.

### **United States**

- Participation rates of female and male athletes in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- The types and extent of women's leadership opportunities within leadership roles in the organizational structures of the United States Olympic Committee and the U.S. National Sport Governing Bodies for summer sports.

In order to provide a more systematic analysis of the data on participation opportunities for women in International and U.S. Olympic and Paralympic settings, a "Report Card" system was created. Grades are included in the text and a complete explanation of the grading system can be found in Appendix A.



## Major Findings

### Major International Findings

- The International Olympic Committee still has not reached its own recommended 20% minimal threshold for the inclusion of women in administrative structures (2008 representation=15%).
- The inclusion of women on a number of IOC Commissions is close to zero. Thirteen of the 31 commissions have one or no female members (41.9%), with four commissions having no female representation (13%).
- The Governing Board of the International Paralympic Committee is still below the 20% threshold (2009 representation=6.7%). However, 38 of the 109 members of the Committees and Councils of the IPC are female (34.8%). This exceeds the 20% mark—although is still below 50%.
- Twenty of the 28 IFs (71.4%) are below the 20% threshold. Currently there are only two female presidents of IFs out of 28 International Olympic Sports Federations.
- There were 201 National Olympic Committees in 2004, of which seven have consistently not included female athletes in their delegations: British Virgin Islands, Brunei Darussalam, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen; while there were 13 National Olympic Committees with delegations of at least 50% female athletes. Four years later, these numbers improved, with 204 NOCs participating in the 2008 Games. Although eight NOCs failed to include a female athlete in their delegations—including Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia—it marked the first time in the summer Olympic Games that four countries included a female athlete in their delegations; these four NOCs were British Virgin Islands, Oman, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.
- Actual participation opportunities for female athletes in the Olympic Games still lag behind those for male athletes. Despite the same number of sport offerings, there is a significant discrepancy between the number of events for each gender, with 127 for women, 165 for men and 10 mixed events at the 2008 Games in Beijing.
- In 2004, of 135 National Paralympic Committees, 31 did not include women in their delegations and only five NPCs sent delegations with at least 50% female athletes.
- Sport (18 of 20) and event (208 of 468 in 2008) participation opportunities for female Paralympians are alarmingly low, as are their participation rates. In 2004, female athletes accounted for only 30.6% of all participating athletes. Two sports (football five-a-side and football seven-a-side) are male-only sports. Some sports are especially inequitable, notably athletics, which in 2004 accounted for 1,064 participating athletes (27.9% of all Paralympians), of which only 28%

were females. Other inequities include wheelchair rugby, which is considered a mixed sport, but which included only one female out of 88 participants (1.1%) at the 2004 Paralympic Games. Similarly, in the mixed sport of sailing, only three females (4.9%) competed with 61 male athletes. One explanation for the imbalance among female and male Paralympians could be the disproportionate number of males with spinal injuries (80%) compared with females (20%); however, it should be noted that the Paralympic Games include sports and events that are inclusive of all disabilities, including blindness/visual impairment, amputees, cerebral palsy and les autres, which do not have the same disparity in rates of occurrences among females and males.

### **Major United States Findings**

- The USOC Board of Directors is 27.2% female, exceeding the 20% IOC recommended threshold for female members, but is still well below 50%.
- The “Executive Team” of the USOC consists of 12 members, four of whom are women (33.3%), including acting CEO Stephanie Streeter. The “Management Team” is made up of 41 individuals, 20 women (48.7%) and 21 men (51.2%).
- There are a total of 58 individuals with leadership roles in U.S. NGBs. Currently eight of these 58 are women (13.8%). Only one NGB has an all-female leadership team (U.S. Field Hockey Association), while 20 of them have all-male leadership teams (64.5%).
- The U.S. Olympic team is coming closer to achieving gender equity in its participation rate, with close to 48% female athletes in the 2004 delegation and 2008 delegation.
- Gender equity within the U.S. Olympic team is subject to the success of teams qualifying for the Games. For example, in 2004, the men’s football team did not qualify for Olympic competition, but the women’s football did qualify, which helped maintain equity between the two genders. This balance could easily be lost if both teams qualified (as was the case for the 2008 Games), as there are still more opportunities for male athletes in individual sports and events, accounting for the overall imbalance.

## Introduction

The IOC states that the growth of women's participation in the Olympic Movement is one of its major goals. Indeed, the stated goal is: "to encourage and support the promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures, with a view to implementing the principle of equality of men and women" (Rule 2, paragraph 7 Olympic Charter, in force as of Sept. 1, 2004.) Through the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act (1978) the USOC is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, age, sex, disability or national origin with regard to participation and leadership opportunities and is mandated to work to expand opportunities for women, women and men of color, and women and men with disabilities.

### Historical Background of Women's Participation

The International Olympic Committee was established by Pierre de Coubertin and a group of 13 men in 1894. One of the reasons de Coubertin started the IOC and the Games was to create a festival where young men could display their athletic prowess. De Coubertin was strongly influenced in his decision to restrict the competitors to men by traditions derived from the ancient Olympic Games. The first Modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896 and included no women competitors, coaches or officials. Women were included for the first time in the 1900 Games at Paris, in the sports of golf and tennis (Findling & Pelle, 1996). Great Britain's Charlotte Cooper was crowned the first female Olympic champion in the sport of tennis. As the Games grew in the first third of the 20th century, women were slowly added to the program, performing admirably in swimming, diving and fencing. Stereotypical beliefs about women's limited physical capabilities, as well as cultural acceptance of competitive sport as a display of upper- and middle-class masculinity, resulted in restrictions on women's involvement.

In 1928, when athletics (track and field) events were added for women for the first time, exaggerated media reports of the collapse of women competitors

at the finish line of the 800m race led to policies that prohibited women from running distances greater than 200 meters in the Olympic Games until 1960, and the women's marathon was not contested until 1984. During the first half of the 20th century, women physical educators in the United States reacted to the over-commercialization of men's sports and concerns for the health of women by campaigning against elite-level sports competition for women. In the 1932 Games, this U.S. female physical educator group worked behind the scenes to attempt to remove the women's athletics events (Cahn, 1995). Many of these women recommended an International Play Day in lieu of women's Olympic competition. Fortunately their suggestions went unheeded, and Mildred "Babe" Didriksen's feats are now legendary. While the 1936 Berlin Games saw the greatest number of women ever included at that time (328), the actual percentage of women competitors stood at only 8%, down slightly from the previous two summer Games (Wallechinsky, 2004).

The postwar Games saw the entrance of Soviet Bloc nations into the Games, and women from the Soviet Union began their domination of gymnastics and some athletics events. Women were given more opportunities in the 1960s and 1970s as longer distances were added in athletics and swimming and team sports were expanded in volleyball and basketball. Throughout the 1980s the Olympic program grew as additional events were added for women and men. However, as recently as the Seoul Games in 1988, women comprised only 23% of the more than 7,000 participants.

### IOC World Conferences on Women and Sport

In 1996, at the Centennial of the Olympic Games, the IOC held its first IOC World Conference on Women and Sport. Prior to this date there had been little discussion about expanding the role of women in the Olympic Movement outside of their competitive roles. Although there were some female members of the IOC as early as 1981—Pirjo Haggman of Finland

and Venezuela's Flor Isava-Fonseca were the first women appointed to the IOC—it was not until the 1996 Conference that the need to bring additional women into all aspects of the Olympic Movement was presented as an important goal. The initial request was that all IFs and NOCs “take into consideration” gender equity. It was also recommended that a working group on Women and Sport, comprised of at least 10% women, be created to study the issue and that this working group be given Commission status. Continued research was encouraged as was the goal of creating equal participation opportunities for female and male competitors. It was also recommended that the practice of gender verification for female athletes be stopped (IOC World Conference on Women and Sport, 1996).

At the Second IOC World Conference on Women and Sport held in Paris in 2000, the Final Resolutions indicated that some interest had been turned to the issue of women and sport, but that quite a bit still needed to be accomplished. It was recommended that the IOC urge groups to meet the 10% criteria for including women in leadership roles and to increase the percentage to 20% by 2005. It was also suggested that all groups come up with a plan of action for how they planned to implement gender equity up through 2020 (IOC World Conference on Women and Sport, 2000).

In 2004 the Third IOC World Conference on Women and Sport was held. At this meeting it was announced that the Women in Sport Working Group would finally—nearly a decade after its inception—be given status as a Commission of the IOC. In addition, IOC President Jacques Rogge stated that the IOC should have as a goal equal participation of female and male athletes in the Games (III World Conference on Women and Sport, 2004).

The Fourth IOC Conference on Women and Sport, held in Jordan, produced a final report entitled the “Dead Sea Plan of Action.” Within this plan, several of the key issues noted here in this report were

addressed. One compelling recommendation within the action plan was the importance of promoting the issue of women and sport whenever possible. The opportunity to promote change during the Games in Beijing—as well as during the election and selection of leaders to National Olympic Committees, International Federations and other groups—the 2009 Olympic Congress and the Youth Olympic Games were highlighted as potential opportunities to move toward gender equity. It was recommended that the leadership of the IOC make an effort to strongly enforce the IOC policy on gender equity (4th IOC World Conference on Women and Sport, 2008).

There is an ongoing thrust at all of the IOC World Conferences on Women and Sport to encourage people to think about the concerns of women in sport in the larger global setting of women's issues, particularly by calling attention to work done by other groups. Of special note is the work of the United Nations. The recently released report from the United Nations entitled “Women, gender equality and sport,” produced in collaboration with WomenSports International, underscores this need. Following up on the International Working Group on Women and Sport's (an independent, non-IOC-affiliated organization) Brighton Declaration, Windhoek Call for Action and the Montreal Communique, this comprehensive report detailed the need for girls and women worldwide to have access to sport and the critical role sport plays in the health and well-being of girls and women throughout the globe. As a number of comprehensive reports have noted, sport is a valuable source of empowerment for girls and women, and by limiting their access to highly competitive sporting opportunities—and leadership roles—like those provided by international sporting competitions such as the Olympic and Paralympic Games, we are restricting their basic human rights (Oglesby, 2008; Tucker Center for Research on Girls and Women in Sport, 2007; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2008).

## International Findings

### Comparison of Olympic and Paralympic Games Female and Male Sports and Medal Events

#### Summary of Findings: Sports and Medal Events in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic Games

##### 2008 *B+*

- Women and men competed in close to the same number of sports (women, 26 sports; men, 27 sports). Women did not compete in the sports of boxing and baseball, while men did not compete in the sport of softball and the disciplines of synchronized swimming and rhythmic gymnastics. However, the total number of male athletes competing in boxing and baseball totalled 472, while softball, synchronized swimming and rhythmic gymnastics accounted for 303. (see Graph 1 on following page).
- Although they competed in almost the same number of sports, women competed in 127 events (42%), while men competed in 165 events (54.6%). Additionally, there were 10 mixed events, putting women in a total of 137 (45.4%) and men in 175 (57.9%) of the 302 events. Women did not compete in the following events: 50km race walk; fours (rowing); fours (rowing – lightweight events); K-2 1,000m, K-4 1,000m, C-1 500m, C-1 1,000m, C-2 500m, C-2 1,000m (canoe-kayak: flatwater); C-1 canoe single, C-2 canoe double (canoe-kayak: slalom); keirin, team sprint, team pursuit, madison (cycling: track); Greco-Roman wrestling; 50m rifle prone (shooting: rifle), 25m rapid fire pistol (shooting: pistol) and double trap (shooting: shot gun).
- In most team sports, there are an equal number of teams for each gender, such as basketball, handball and hockey (each has 12 teams per gender); however, other team sports do not have an equal number of teams, such as football (16 teams for men, 12 for women) and water polo (12 teams for men, eight for women). Similarly, in weightlifting

there are eight weight classes for men and seven for women, and in freestyle wrestling there are seven weight classes for men and four for women.

- A total of 958 medals (gold, silver and bronze) were awarded in the 2008, with females receiving 396 medals (41.3%).<sup>1</sup>

##### 2004 *B+*

- Women competed in 135 (44.8%) of all 301 events; there were 125 (41.5%) for women, 166 (55.1%) for men and 10 (3.3%) mixed events. Women did not compete in boxing and baseball, while men did not compete in synchronized swimming and softball. However, the number of male athletes competing in boxing and baseball totalled 472, while synchronized swimming and softball accounted for 219.
- This was the first year women competed in wrestling (freestyle, four weight classes, compared to seven weight classes for males, who also competed in seven weight classes in Greco-Roman wrestling, which is not offered to women). Modified events were water polo, with two teams added (12 men's teams, eight women's teams), and football, with two teams added (16 men's teams, 10 women's teams).
- In addition to the number of events offered for women, the number of slots allotted for each gender differs sport by sport. For example, in cycling/road events, 50 males competed in 2004, compared to 30 females. Similarly, in canoe/slalom, 65 males competed, compared to 19 females. In tennis, despite there being the same number of events for each gender, 88 men competed, compared with 83 women. In weightlifting, despite there being relatively similar number of weight classes (eight for men and seven for women), 164 men competed, compared to 85 female weightlifters.

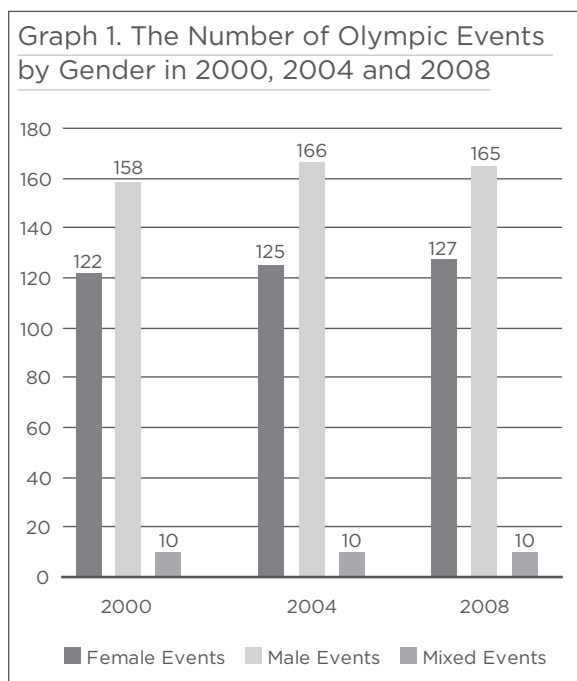
---

<sup>1</sup> This does not take into account the number of medals awarded to females in mixed events, which accounted for 3.3% of the total medals.

- In mixed events, the numbers are not divided equally by gender. In the equestrian events, men accounted for 139 competitors, compared to 64 female competitors.
- A total of 929 medals (gold, silver, bronze) were awarded in the 2004 Games with females receiving 383 medals (41.2%).

## 2000 B+

- Women competed in 25 sports and 132 events (44%) of the 300 total events.
- Women did not compete in baseball and boxing. This marked the first year women competed in weightlifting (seven weight classes, compared with eight weight classes for males), modern pentathlon, taekwondo (four weight classes, same as for males), triathlon, trampoline, pole vault, hammer, cycling – 500m track, water polo, synchronized swimming duel competition, diving synchro events, shooting (trap and skeet) and sailing (49-skiff mixed).



For a complete listing of the sports, disciplines and events offered at the 2008 Olympic Games, please see Appendix B.

## Summary of Findings: Sports and Medal Events in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Paralympic Games

The Paralympic Movement had its first competition in conjunction with a summer Olympic Games in Rome in 1960. Originating from the Stoke Mandeville games, which held its first international competition for athletes with disabilities in 1952, the Paralympic Games have, since 1988, been held utilizing the facilities of the host city of the Olympic Games (DePauw & Gavron, 2005). The 2008 Paralympic Games were held Sept. 6-17 in Beijing.

## 2008 B+

- Twenty sports were offered in the 2008 Paralympic Games. Women were provided the opportunity to compete separately in 14 sports and on a mixed basis in four sports (see Graph 2 on page 12).
- Women were provided the opportunity to compete in 208 (44.4%) of 468 events; there were 176 (37.6%) events for females, 260 (55.6%) for males and 32 (6.8%) mixed events. While the number of events for women was reduced by four, the number of male events dropped 45 since the 2004 Games. Based on these numbers, it was accurately projected that the number of female athletes would remain relatively similar to the 2004 participation rates, with the male participation rates declining.
- It should be noted that within sports, there are a number of events with a range of classifications. For example, in the sport of athletics, there are events, such as the 100m, 200m and discus throw. In Paralympic competition, there is also a classification system in order to have athletes compete with athletes with similar physical abilities. Thus, for the 800m, there are eight separate events divided by the classification system for men, as opposed to

three classifications for women in the 800m. For the purposes of this report, these classification divisions are being considered as separate events. The justification for this categorization is that medals are awarded in each separate event/classification. For example, in almost every athletics and swimming event, there are multiple classifications, with each classification being awarded a gold, silver and bronze medal. If men are competing in a significantly higher number of events, they are also being awarded more medals.

- Besides the different number of classifications offered to female and male Paralympians, there are also more events offered for males regardless of the classification. In athletics, only male Paralympians have the opportunity to compete in the high jump, pentathlon, triple jump, club throw, 10,000m, 4x100m relay and 4x400m relay.
- Women did not compete in two sports: football 5-a-side and football 7-a-side. This provided 155 additional opportunities for male athletes.
- In wheelchair rugby, which is considered a mixed sport, three of 88 (3.4%) participants were female. Rosters are limited to 11 spots, but allow a 12th spot if it is filled by a female. Three countries brought teams of 12, with one of the 12 athletes being a female: Canada, China and Great Britain.
- In sailing, which is considered a mixed sport, 13 of 80 (16.2%) participants were female, an increase from the 2004 Games (4.7%).
- Only the sport of equestrian had more than 50% female participation, with 50 of 73 (68.5%) athletes being female.
- Only three other sports had more than 40% female participation: rowing (48%), volleyball (47%) and wheelchair basketball (45%).

## 2004 B-

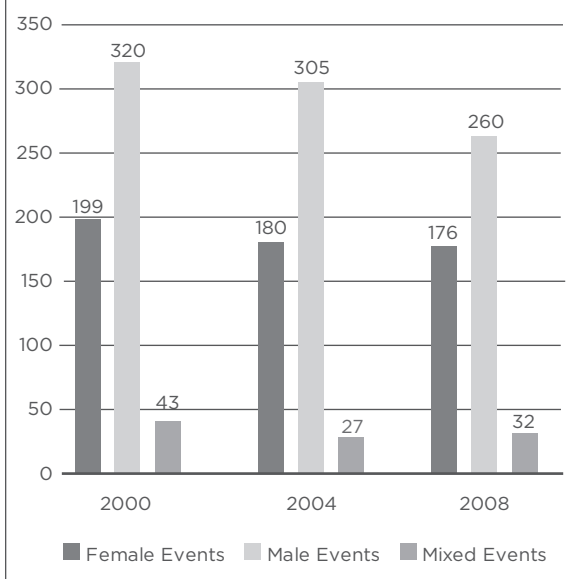
- Women had the opportunity to compete in 207 (40.4%) of 512 events; there were 180 (35.2%) events for women, 305 (59.6%) for men and 27 (5.2%) mixed events.
- Women did not compete in two sports: football 5-a-side and football 7-a-side. This provided 153 additional opportunities for male athletes.
- In wheelchair rugby, which is considered a mixed sport, one of 88 participants was female.
- In sailing, which is considered a mixed sport, three of 64 participants were female.
- Mixed sport opportunities generally result in a majority of male athletes.

## 2000 B

- Women had the opportunity to compete in 242 (43.4%) of all 562 events; there were 199 (35.4%) events for women, 320 (56.9%) for men and 43 (7.6%) mixed events.
- Women did not compete in basketball ID (95 men), football 7-a-side (88 men), judo (83 men), volleyball (233 men) and wheelchair rugby (93 men), providing men with 592 unmatched opportunities, which accounted for 15% of the total participants.



Graph 2. The Number of Paralympic Events by Gender in 2000, 2004 and 2008



For a complete listing of the Paralympic sports and events offered in 2008, please see Appendix C.

## Comparison of 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games Female and Male Athlete Participation

### Summary of Findings

#### Olympic Games

2008 *B*      2004 *B-*      2000 *C+*

- IOC President Jacques Rogge announced that female participation would reach 45% at the 2008 Olympic Games, though preliminary entry data did not support his optimism.
- Based on Rogge's projection, and in maintaining the 10,500-athlete cap the IOC has worked to adhere to, there were 4,725 (45%) female and 5,775 (55%) male participants projected for 2008. Although the IOC has not released actual participation data from the 2008 Games, our research accounted for the most female athletes in an Olympic Games, with 4,612, for 42.5%, short of Rogge's prediction. Male athletes accounted for 57.5%, with 6,242 of the 10,854 total athletes.<sup>2</sup>
- There were 4,306 (40.8%) women and 6,262 (59.2%) men in 2004, compared with 4,069 women (38.2%) and 6,582 men (61.8%) in 2000.

<sup>2</sup> As of July 2009, the IOC had not released participation data for the 2008 Games, including the number of female and male athletes from each NOC, as well as the number of female and male athletes participating in each sport. For the purposes of this report, we used Olympic rosters from NOCs, as well as the official Olympic Games Web site. Several of the rosters were released prior to the Games. In these instances, we worked to verify participation through results. Additionally, some rosters included reserve athletes who may not have participated in the Games, but we were unable to verify their non-participation through the results. In two separate announcements, two different total number of athletes were proclaimed. The IOC, on August 18, reported that of 11,196 total athletes, 4,746 (42.4%) were female athletes. See [www.olympic.org/uk/news/olympic\\_news/full\\_story\\_uk.asp?id=2742](http://www.olympic.org/uk/news/olympic_news/full_story_uk.asp?id=2742)

BOCOG reported 11,526 total athletes had been submitted to participate in the Games. See <http://en.beijing2008.cn/news/official/preparation/n214496035.shtml>

Both reports overestimate the total number tallied in this report.



- In 2008, 204 NOCs sent delegations (201 in 2004 and 200 in 2000) with eight NOCs having no female participants. Nine delegations did not send any female participants in 2004 and 2000. One delegation did not have a male participant in 2008, two delegations had no male participants in 2004, and no delegations were without males in 2000.

#### Paralympic Games

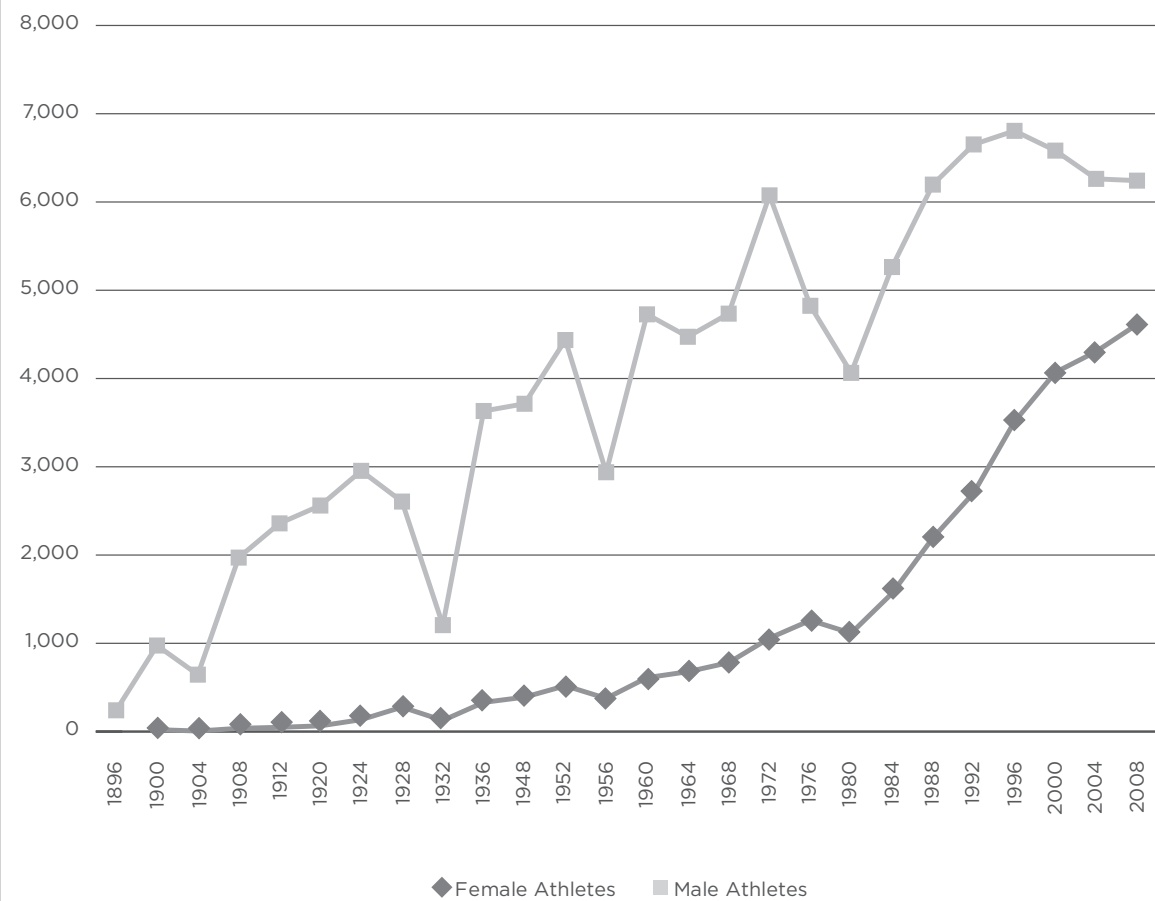
2008 *C-* 2004 *F* 2000 *F*

- Participation rates for female athletes improved in 2008, with 1,383 (34.5%) women and 2,628 (65.5%) men. Such changes to the program between 2004 and 2008 included an increase in the number of events/classifications for female athletes (although the overall total number of events for women dropped by four), while a number of events/classifications for male athletes were eliminated or combined with another classification. Fifteen fewer male Paralympians competed in the 2008 Games, while an additional 218 female athletes competed as compared to the 2004 Games.
- There were 1,165 (30.6%) women and 2,643 (69.4%) men in the 2004 Paralympic Games, compared with 990 women (25.5%) and 2,891 men (74.5%) in 2000.
- In 2004, 135 NPCs attended; 31 delegations did not send any female participants, and six delegations did not send any male participants, compared to 122 NPCs with 39 delegations sending no females and four delegations sending no males in 2000.

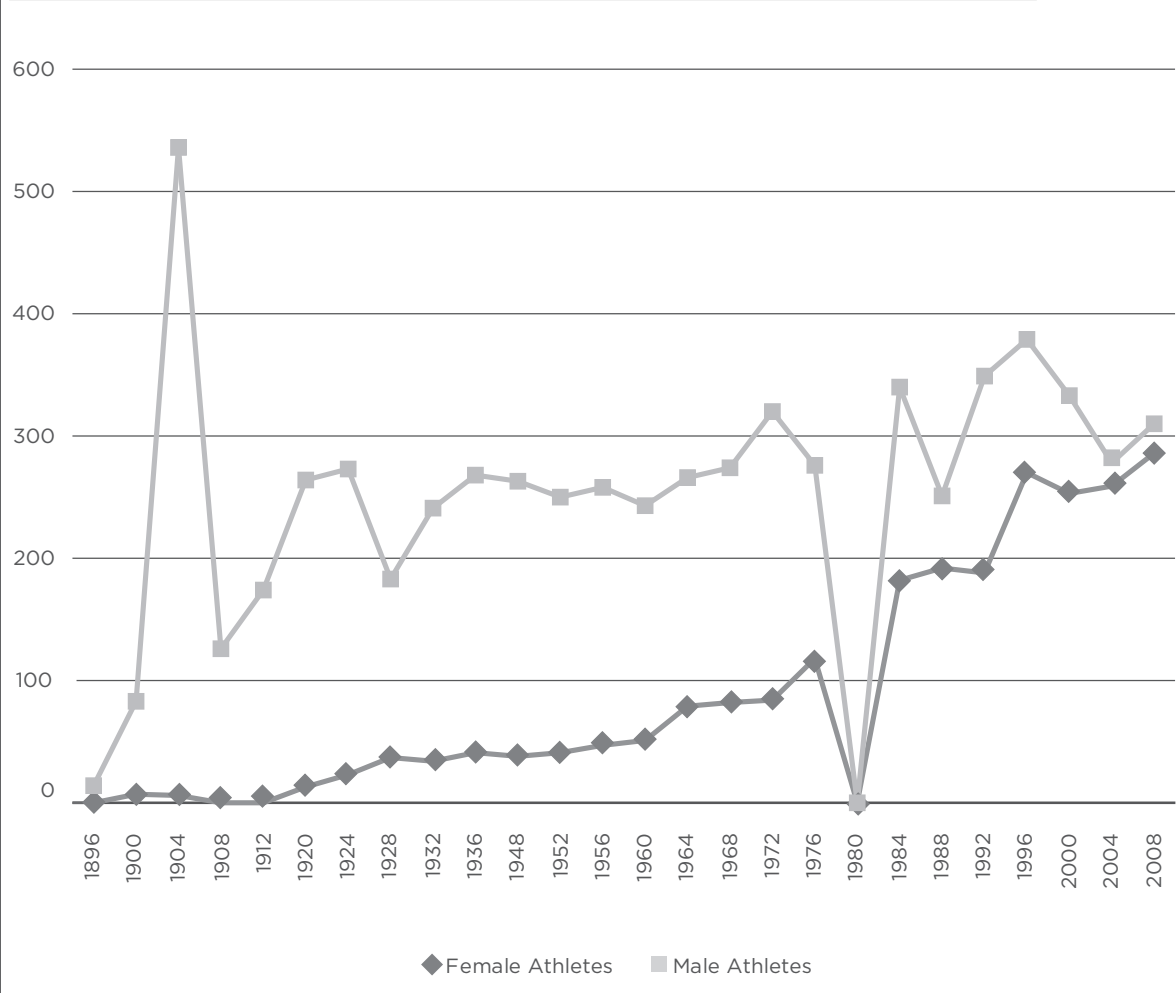
#### The 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic Games

The number of female and male Olympic Games participants has steadily increased over the last century (see Graphs 3, 4 and 5 on following pages). While male numbers have declined slightly over the past four Olympiads, female participation numbers have continued to rise. If these trends continue, we should expect to see gender equity in participation rates by the 2020 Olympic Games, still over a decade away and reliant on efforts by the IOC to increase opportunities for female participation. Increased opportunities, however, seem unlikely. The IOC has maintained a position of working to cap the total number of participants, thus limiting the number of female sports and events to be added in the coming years. By establishing this position, then, the IOC has chosen to reduce male participation rates in order to reach equity rather than expand opportunities for women. However, even when the IOC has eliminated certain sports, it has replaced them with new disciplines offered to both females and males, such as BMX (a discipline within the sport of cycling) and trampoline (a discipline within gymnastics), which does not result in any overall shift toward equity.

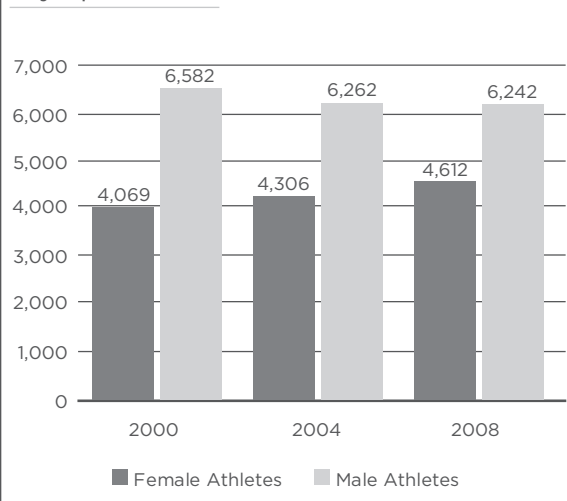
Graph 3. The Number of Female and Male Athletes in the Olympic Games



Graph 4. The Number of U.S. Female and Male Athletes in the Olympic Games



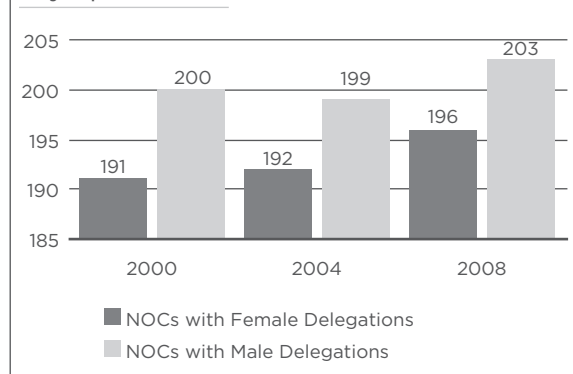
Graph 5. The Number of Participants by Gender in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic Games



In 2000, a total of 200 NOCs participated in the Olympic Games (see Graph 6). Nine delegations did not send at least one female athlete. The number of delegations with 10 or more athletes in 2000 was 103, with the remaining 97 NOCs bringing delegations of nine athletes or less. The number of NOCs increased to 201 in 2004. Nine delegations did not send at least one female athlete. The number of delegations with no female athlete representation has dropped considerably over the last four Olympiads. Table 1 (on following page) shows a list of all the participating NOCs that have failed to bring at least one female athlete since the 1992 Olympic Games.

At the 105th Session of the IOC preceding the Atlanta Games in July 1996, there was a discussion related to countries that had failed to include female athletes in their delegations. A group called “Atlanta Plus” asked the IOC to ban any delegations that did not include women. The IOC discussion focused on the lack of women in leadership rather than athletic participation, and a decision was made to not engage in dialogue with “Atlanta Plus.” One member suggested that discrimination was not the factor contributing to the failure to include female athletes, but rather a lack of interest and encouragement.

Graph 6. The Number of Delegations by Gender in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic Games



Two years later, the IOC’s Working Group on Women in Sport contacted the NOCs that did not include female athletes in their 1996 delegations and began working to increase the number of delegations with both female and male participants. Other efforts were made to address NOCs that had failed to include female athletes, including conferences on women and sport, as well as technical assistance and scholarship funding. At the 109th Session of the IOC in June 1999, the Women and Sport Committee stated its goal to have a woman in every delegation at the 2000 Games. While it failed to achieve that goal, there was a noticeable increase in the number of NOCs bringing female athletes.

“Women’s Participation at the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad: Athens 2004” considers the Athens Games to have been a celebration of women’s participation in sport, noting that more women had participated than ever before, more women were flag bearers, and wrestling had been added to the program for females. The report credits much of the increase in women’s participation to the Olympic Solidarity program.<sup>3</sup> Despite the support from Olympic Solidarity, however, inequities persist. Indeed, the total number of Olympic

<sup>3</sup> Olympic Solidarity oversees technical and financial assistance to NOCs and Continental Associations in their efforts to develop sport programs. For more on the program, see [www.olympic.org/uk/organisation/commissions/solidarity/index\\_uk.asp](http://www.olympic.org/uk/organisation/commissions/solidarity/index_uk.asp).

scholarships awarded to female athletes totaled 204, while 379 male athletes received aid—a 30% difference in funding and support. The introduction to the report concludes by saying, “The toughest of the goals is one that seems the least difficult: to ensure that every participating NOC in the Games in Beijing has a woman in its ranks” (p. 6).

Table 1. NOCs that have failed to send at least one female participant to the Olympic Games since 1992 (with numbers of women they have sent each year)

	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008
Afghanistan	dnp	0	dnp	2	1
American Samoa	0	1	1	1	2
Aruba	1	0	2	1	0
Bahrain	0	0	2	3	3
Botswana	0	0	0	1	2
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1
Brunei Darussalam	dnp	0	0	0	dnp
Burkina Faso	0	2	1	2	3
Cayman Islands	0	1	2	2	1
Cook Islands	0	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	0	0	1	dnp	1
Gambia	0	1	1	1	1
Grenada	1	0	1	2	5
Guinea-Bissau	dnp	0	1	2	1
Haiti	0	0	2	1	4
Islamic Republic of Iran	0	1	1	1	3
Iraq	0	0	2	1	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	1	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	1	1	2	2
Lebanon	0	0	2	2	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	0	2	2
Liechtenstein	3	2	1	0	0
Malawi	1	0	1	2	2
Malaysia	0	3	8	8	14
Mauritania	0	0	1	1	1
Nahru	dnp	0	1	1	0
Netherland Antilles	1	0	1	0	0
Niger	0	1	2	1	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	1	1	2	2
Palestine	dnp	0	1	1	2
Panama	0	2	2	1	2
Papua New Guinea	1	0	3	2	4
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	3	0	2	2	2
Samoa	0	1	1	1	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	2	0	19	10	7
Solomon Islands	0	1	1	1	2
Somalia	dnp	0	1	1	1
Sudan	0	0	1	1	4
Swaziland	0	1	2	1	2
Tanzania	0	1	1	2	2
Togo	0	1	1	1	1
Tonga	0	1	1	1	1
Trinidad & Tobago	0	4	5	9	11
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	2
Uruguay	0	2	3	2	3
Yemen	0	0	0	0	1

As a result of global pressure with encouragement coming from the IOC as well, several NOCs that brought no female athletes in their delegations between 1992 and 2000 did bring one and sometimes two female athletes in 2004. The notable exceptions were Malaysia, Senegal, and Trinidad and Tobago. The remaining 35 NOCs that included only one or two female athletes—as well as Bahrain, which brought three females—in their 2004 delegations were examined in this report to determine which sport the female athlete competed in to better recognize the strategies used by NOCs to improve their female participation numbers.

In examining the countries that have recently made efforts to send at least one female athlete in their delegations, there is a noticeable trend: the overwhelming majority of the female athletes in these delegations are competing in athletics and swimming. Of 51 female athletes, 33 competed in athletics, with an additional 12 competing in swimming. The remaining athletes competed in shooting, weightlifting, judo and wrestling. The IOC offers a wild card program (part of the Olympic Solidarity scholarship program) to encourage the participation of a greater number of NOCs, providing opportunities in athletics and swimming to these developing NOCs without requiring the athletes to qualify for the events by meeting a time or distance standard. In assessing the female athletes and their performances in the 2004 Games, the majority appear to have been admitted to the Games through the wild card program as their performances did not meet the qualifying standard.

It is evident that one strategy used by NOCs that have historically not included female athletes in their delegations is through the wild card program. It is hoped that through such participation, the numbers will continue to rise, although there has been criticism of the wild card program for allowing athletes who are not Olympic caliber to compete for the sake of increasing the numbers of participating NOCs.

For the first time, female athletes representing British Virgin Islands, Oman, United Arab Emirates and Yemen participated in the 2008 Games. It should be noted that these NOC delegations are generally small, usually not exceeding 10 athletes. British Virgin Islands brought two athletes, including one female, who competed in track and field. Oman had a delegation of five athletes, including one female athlete who competed in track and field. United Arab Emirates brought a delegation of eight athletes, including two women, one who competed as an equestrian and the other in taekwondo. Yemen's delegation of five athletes included one female who competed in track and field.

Of the eight NOCs that did not include a female athlete in their delegation, Qatar and Saudi Arabia are the only two countries that have failed to include a female athlete in each Olympic Games. Brunei Darussalam, which has failed to bring a female athlete in their delegation at each Olympic Games, did not participate in the 2008 Games. Again, the NOCs who routinely fail to bring a female athlete in their delegations, or send one or two athletes, are generally smaller delegations usually not exceeding total 10 delegates. One exception was Qatar, with a delegation of 22 male athletes.

**Table 2. The 2008 Olympic Games: Top 10 Delegations by Number of Women<sup>4</sup>**

Rank	Country	Number of Women
1.	China	304
2.	United States	286
3.	Russian Federation	222
4.	Australia	202
5.	Germany	187
6.	Japan	165
T7.	Canada	143
T7.	Great Britain	143
9.	Italy	129
T10.	France	126
T10.	Brazil	126

There were four additional delegations with more than 100 women: Korea, Poland, Spain and Ukraine.

In 2008, 106 delegations were comprised of 10 or more athletes, while the remaining 98 NOCs had nine or fewer total participating athletes.

**Table 3. The 2008 Olympic Games: Top 10 Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
1.	Mali	82.4	14
2.	DPR Korea	66.1	39
3.	Norway	64.7	55
4.	El Salvador	63.6	7
5.	Romania	60.4	61
6.	Sweden	57.6	72
7.	Finland	57.9	22
8.	Jamaica	56.9	29
9.	Kazakhstan	54.7	70
10.	Thailand	53.2	25

<sup>4</sup> The 2008 data was compiled using a variety of available Internet sources, including NOCs, the official Olympic Games Web site and results. In the case of conflicting numbers, we attempted to verify participation using results. The numbers cited in Tables 2-4 are, to our knowledge, the most accurate data, in the absence of official participation numbers from the IOC, which has yet to issue such a report. As a result, we concede that there may be minimal errors.

There were four other countries with at least 50% female delegation: Hong Kong, China; Japan; Mongolia; and Senegal.

**Table 4. The 2008 Olympic Games: 10 Worst Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
T1.	Qatar	0	0
T1.	Saudi Arabia	0	0
3.	Iran	5.4	3
4.	Rep. of Moldova	7.7	1
5.	Armenia	8	2
6.	Honduras	8.3	2
7.	Cote de Ivorie	8.7	2
8.	Pakistan	9.5	2
9.	Montenegro	10.5	2
10.	Tajikistan	14.3	2

In addition to eight countries (3.9%) with no female participation, 36 delegations (17.6%) had only one woman. Of these 36, only one NOC had 10 or more total athletes in its delegation.

In 2004, 104 delegations were comprised of 10 or more athletes (see Table 6 for top 10), while the remaining 97 NOCs had nine or fewer total participating athletes. Senegal should be commended for its successful efforts to increase female athlete participation. In 1992, Senegal brought two female athletes and in 1996 were one of 29 NOCs to bring no female athletes. In 2004, Senegal's delegation was 62.5% female, ranking the African nation fourth among delegations with 10 or more athletes. China, Japan and Canada were the only three NOCs among the top 10 of total number of female athletes and above 50% female participation (see Table 3).

**Table 5. The 2004 Olympic Games: Top 10 Delegations by Number of Women**

Rank	Country	Number of Women
1.	United States	259
2.	China	248
3.	Greece	211
4.	Russia	204
5.	Australia	202
6.	Germany	191
7.	Japan	167
8.	Spain	139
9.	Italy	135
10.	Canada	132

**Table 7. The 2004 Olympic Games: 10 Worst Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
T1.	Saudi Arabia	0	0
T1.	Qatar	0	0
3.	Islamic Republic of Iran	2.7	1
4.	Iraq	4.1	1
5.	Pakistan	7.6	2
6.	Serbia and Montenegro	8.1	7
T7.	Botswana	9	1
T7.	Kuwait	9	1
T7.	Paraguay	9	2
10.	Mali	9.5	2

**Table 6. The 2004 Olympic Games: Top 10 Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
1.	Nigeria	65.7	46
2.	China	64.6	248
3.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	63.9	23
T4.	Senegal	62.5	10
T4.	Singapore	62.5	10
6.	Hong-Kong	56.2	18
7.	Japan	54.5	167
8.	Romania	53.7	58
9.	Angola	53.3	16
10.	Jamaica	53.2	25

**Table 8. The 2000 Olympic Games: Top 10 Delegations by Number of Women**

Rank	Country	Number of Women
1.	Australia	276
2.	United States	253
3.	Russia	194
4.	Germany	181
5.	China	180
6.	Canada	144
7.	Great Britain	129
8.	France	125
9.	Italy	115
10.	Japan	110

In addition to nine countries (4.4%) with no female participation, 48 delegations (23.8%) had only one woman. Of these 48, only four (8.3%) had 10 or more in their delegation: Botswana, one female of 11 total; Iraq, one of 29; Islamic Republic of Iran, one of 37; and Kuwait, one of 11. The remaining 44 delegations (91.7%) were less than 10 athletes (see Table 7). See Tables 8, 9 and 10 for comparison to the 2000 Olympic Games.

There were two other countries with delegations of more than 100 females: Korea (106) and Spain (105).



**Table 9. The 2000 Olympic Games: Top 10 Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
1.	Senegal	73.1	19
2.	China	66.4	180
3.	Peru	61.9	13
4.	Chinese Taipei	61.8	34
5.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	54.8	17
6.	Madagascar	54.5	6
7.	Norway	52.7	49
8.	Jamaica	51.6	26
9.	Romania	51	74
T10.	Côte d'Ivoire	50	7
T10.	Angola	50	15
T10.	Sri Lanka	50	9

These 12 countries were the only countries with delegations with at least 50% female.

**Table 10. The 2000 Olympic Games: 10 Worst Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
T1.	Kuwait	0	0
T1.	Qatar	0	0
T1.	Saudi Arabia	0	0
4.	Islamic Republic of Iran	2.9	1
5.	Pakistan	3.7	1
6.	Estonia	6.1	2
7.	Guatemala	6.6	1
8.	Armenia	8	2
9.	Honduras	10	2
10.	Chile	14	7

In addition to 10 countries (5%) with no female participation, 43 delegations (21.5%) had only one woman. Of these 43, only three (7%) had 10 or more

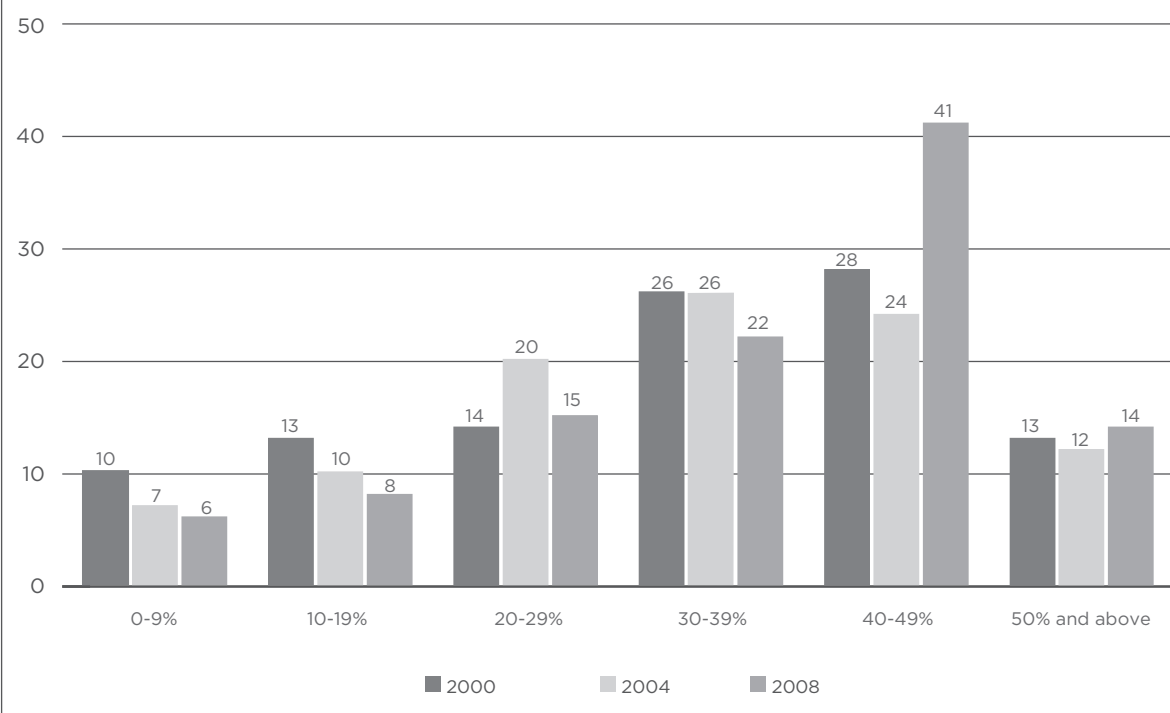
in their delegations: Guatemala, one female of 15 total; Islamic Republic of Iran, one of 34; and Pakistan, one of 27. The remaining 40 delegations (93%) were less than 10 athletes.

The number of delegations (of 10 or more) including 50% female athletes to the Olympic Games in 2004 declined slightly from 2000, though there was an increase in the number of delegations bringing up to 20% female delegations (see Graph 7 on following page).

In 2008, there was a noticeable increase in the number of delegations (of 10 or more athletes) with more than 40% female athlete participation, revealing progress around the world as NOCs worked to increase their female participation representation.

In examining the total number of participants in the 2004 Games, seven sports offered equitable opportunities: archery, badminton, basketball, modern pentathlon, diving, table tennis, taekwondo, tennis, triathlon and volleyball, as well as two disciplines (artistic gymnastics, trampoline) (see Table 11 on page 23). Taekwondo is divided into weight classes, with the same number offered to female and male athletes. This does not hold true for other sports using weight classifications, with weightlifting and wrestling offering more weight classes for males, allowing for a greater number of participants in each sport. All disciplines within cycling and canoeing/kayaking are inequitable. Despite it being a mixed sport, the number of male competitors was greater.

Graph 7. Percentage of Female Participants for Delegations of 10 or more in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic Games



**Table 11. Total Participation Numbers by Sport in 2004 Olympic Games**

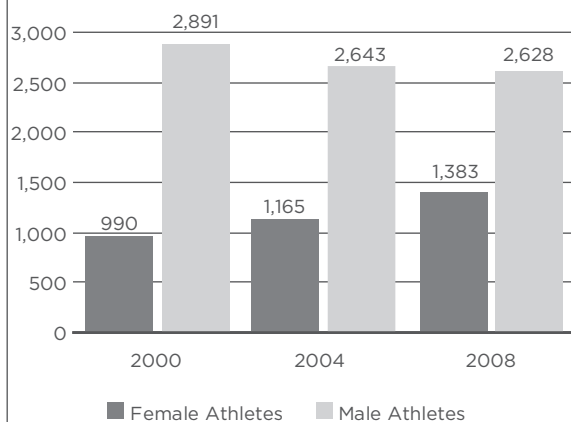
Sport	Female	Male	Totals	% Female Athletes
Archery	64	64	128	50%
Athletics	915	1078	1993	45.9%
Badminton	83	89	172	48.2%
Baseball	0	191	191	0%
Basketball	144	144	288	50%
Boxing	0	281	281	0%
Canoe/Kayaking				
-Flatwater	75	169	244	30.7%
-Slalom	19	65	84	22.6%
Cycling				
-Mountain	30	50	80	37.5%
-Road	68	145	213	31.9%
-Track	39	150	172	22.7%
Equestrian	64	139	203	31.5%
Fencing	94	131	225	41.8%
Football	166	259	425	39%
Gymnastics				
-Artistic	98	98	196	50%
-Rhythmic	84	0	84	100%
-Trampoline	15	16	31	48.4%
Handball	150	179	329	45.6%
Hockey	160	192	352	45.4%
Judo	157	227	384	40.9%
Modern Pentathlon	32	32	64	50%
Rowing	193	364	557	34.6%
Sailing	139	261	400	34.8%
Shooting	138	252	390	35.4%
Softball	118	0	118	100%
Swimming				
-Diving	65	64	129	50.4%
-Synchronized Swimming	101	0	101	100%
-Swimming	393	544	937	41.9%
-Water Polo	104	155	259	40.2%
Table Tennis	85	86	171	49.7%
Taekwondo	60	64	124	48.4%
Tennis	83	88	171	48.5%
Triathlon	50	49	99	50.5%
Volleyball	142	143	285	49.8%
Weightlifting	85	164	249	34.1%
Wrestling	50	292	342	14.6%

## The 2000, 2004 and 2008 Paralympic Games

The number of male athletes in the Paralympic Games declined slightly from 2000 to 2004 to 2008 (decreasing by 15 male participants), though they still accounted for more than 2,600 participants in 2008 (see Graphs 8 and 9). The number of female participants exceeded 1,000 participants in 2004 and grew to more than 1,300 in 2008, accounting for 34.5% of all Paralympic athletes. Despite these movements toward equity, there is still an alarmingly inequity between the number of female and male participants in the Paralympic Games. In 2004, there was an increase in the number of IPCs that included female athletes in their delegations, though this number declined in 2008 (see Graph 10 on following page). Still, there are too many IPCs that have very few female athletes participating in the Paralympic Games.

Larger nations, which generally offer more services for citizens with disabilities, were typically among the top 10 delegations bringing the most female athletes to the Paralympic Games in 2000, 2004 and 2008 (see Tables 12–20 on following pages for top and worst delegations). Few nations bring delegations with at least 50% female representation, in part due to the current Paralympic program, which offers more participation opportunities for male athletes (see Graph 12 and Table 22).

Graph 8. The Number of Participants by Gender in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Paralympic Games



Graph 10. Number of National Delegations Sending Women to the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Paralympic Games



Graph 9. Historic Participation in Paralympic Games by Gender

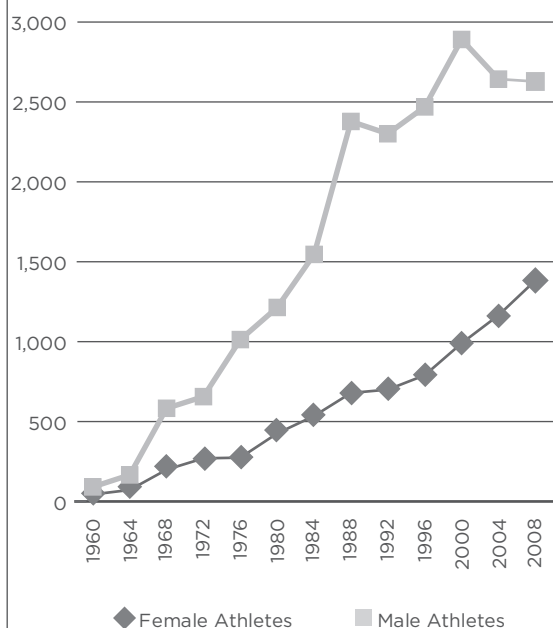


Table 12. The 2008 Paralympic Games: Top 10 Delegations by Number of Women

Rank	Country	Number of Women
1.	China	135
2.	United States	89
3.	Great Britain	77
4.	Australia	72
5.	Germany	67
6.	Japan	64
7.	Canada	63
8.	Brazil	54
9.	Ukraine	49
10.	Netherlands	47

**Table 13. The 2008 Paralympic Games: Top 10 Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
1.	Latvia	76.5	17
2.	Netherlands	58.0	47
3.	Mexico	55.2	67
4.	Hong Kong	54.6	12
5.	Lithuania	53.8	14
6.	Slovenia	53.3	16
7.	Turkey	50	8
8.	Australia	44.7	72
9.	Canada	43.2	63
10.	United States	42.6	89

**Table 14. The 2008 Paralympic Games: 10 Worst Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
1.	Belgium	4.8	1
2.	Iran	5.6	4
3.	Azerbaijan	5.6	1
4.	Bosnia-Herzegovina	6.7	1
5.	Austria	10.5	4
6.	Iraq	10.5	2
7.	Cuba	16.1	5
8.	Finland	16.1	5
9.	Colombia	16.7	2
10.	Thailand	17.5	7

**Table 15. The 2004 Paralympic Games: Top 10 Delegations by Number of Women**

Rank	Country	Number of Women
1.	China	91
2.	United States	88
3.	Germany	72
4.	Great Britain	66
5.	Australia	60
T6.	Canada	54
T6.	Japan	54
8.	Netherlands	42
9.	Mexico	41
T10.	Russia	35
T10.	Spain	35

**Table 16. The 2004 Paralympic Games: Top 10 Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
1.	Nigeria	57.1	8
2.	Mexico	53.2	41
T3.	Jordan	50	5
T3.	Kenya	50	8
T3.	Slovenia	50	14
6.	China	45.7	91
7.	Netherlands	44.2	42
8.	Finland	42.6	23
9.	Russia	41.7	35
10.	Chinese Taipei	40	10

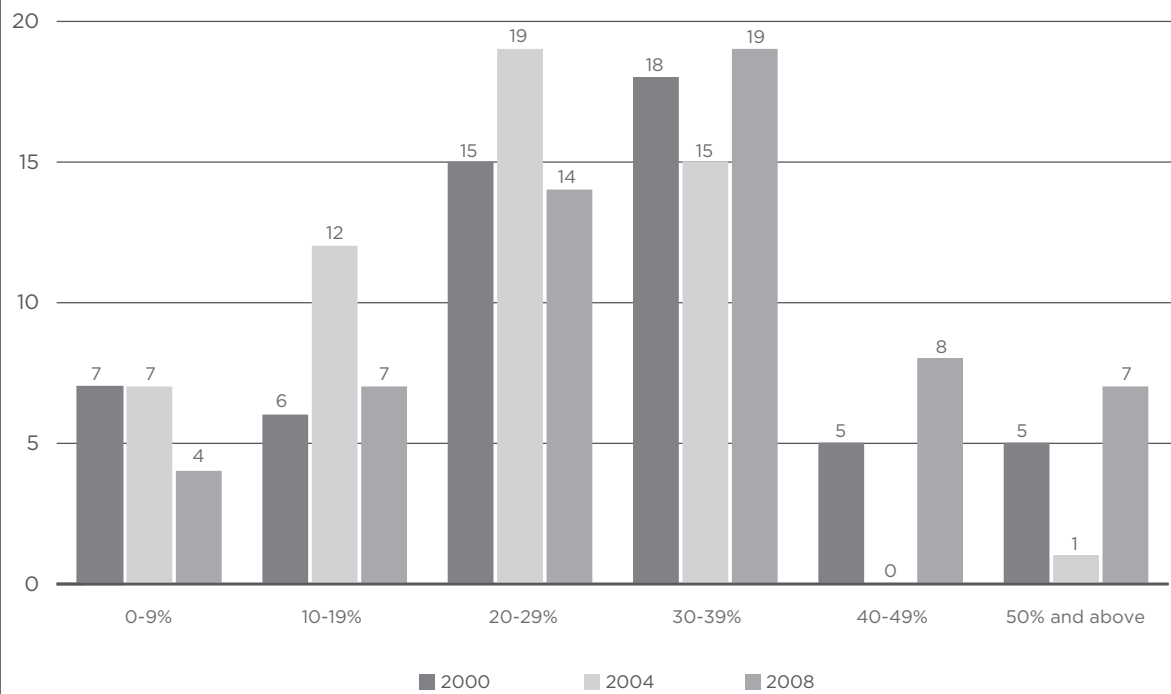
**Table 17. The 2004 Paralympic Games: 10 Worst Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
T1.	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0
T1.	United Arab Emirates	0	0
3.	Belgium	4	1
4.	Iran	6.7	6
5.	Kuwait	7.1	1
6.	India	8.3	1
7.	Austria	9.1	4
8.	Korea	12.2	10
T9.	Israel	12.5	3
T9.	Venezuela	12.5	2

**Table 18. The 2000 Paralympic Games: Top 10 Delegations by Number of Women**

Rank	Country	Number of Women
1.	Australia	93
2.	United States	86
3.	Great Britain	75
4.	Germany	70
5.	Canada	53
6.	Spain	52
7.	Japan	40
T8.	China	33
T8.	Netherlands	33
10.	France	30

**Graph 11. Percentage of Female Participants for Delegations of 10 or more in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Paralympic Games**



**Table 19. The 2000 Paralympic Games: Top 10 Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
1.	Estonia	60	6
T2.	China	39	33
T2.	Ireland	39	15
T4.	Kenya	38	5
T4.	Mexico	38	29
T4.	Nigeria	38	11
T7.	Australia	35	93
T7.	Great Britain	35	75
T9.	Croatia	33	5
T9.	Norway	33	13

**Table 20. The 2000 Paralympic Games: Top 10 Worst Delegations for Women Relative to Their Male Delegations (of delegations comprised of 10 or more total athletes)**

Rank	Country	% of Women	# of Women
T1.	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0
T1.	Cambodia	0	0
T1.	United Arab Emirates	0	0
T4.	Israel	6	2
T4.	Libya	6	1
6.	Greece	7	3
7.	Korea	8	7
T8.	Austria	10	5
T8.	Cuba	10	1
T8.	Iran	10	1

## Women in International Sport Governance Structure Leadership Positions

### Summary of Findings

#### International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committee and International Federation structures

- The IOC has not met its stated goal of 20% female representation:
  - Only 14.9% of the current members of the IOC are female
  - There is only one female member of the IOC Executive Board
  - There has never been a female IOC President
- About two-thirds (67.7%) of NOCs have fewer than 20% women on their governing committees.
- Only two of the 28 (7.1%) IFs has a female president, the Federation Equestre Internationale and the International Triathlon Union.

#### Paralympic Structures

- Only one of the 15 members of the IPC are female (6.7%).
- Only nine of the 27 (33.3%) Sport Representatives to the Sport Councils of the Paralympic Games are female.

## Women in International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committee and International Federation Leadership Positions

Established in 1894 the IOC has grown from 13 members (all male) at its founding to its current composition, which can range between 110 and 115 members. Members are drawn from a general pool of individuals from each of the countries that have National Olympic Committees (the largest percentage of members), International Federations, National

Olympic Committees and active athletes. The IOC is responsible for all phases of the summer and winter Games and the maintenance of the Olympic Movement. Historically women have slowly been included as members of the IOC. Pirjo Haggman and Flor Isava-Fonseca were added as members in 1981, and Fonseca was the first woman elected to the Executive Board in 1990. The first female vice president was Anita DeFrantz elected in 1997. Gunilla Lindberg of Sweden was the second woman to be elected to the vice presidency in 2004.

As of April 2, 2009, there were 107 members of the IOC. There were an additional 23 honorary members and one honor member. Sixteen of the 107 members are women (14.9%). Of the 23 honorary members, three are women. The lone honor member is male. In addition, all eight of the IOC presidents have been male. IOC members are currently required to be re-elected every eight years. The process brings forth approximately two dozen members who have been screened by the Executive Committee, and they are voted on as a bloc.

The Executive Board of the IOC is presently composed of the president, four vice presidents and 10 members. Currently there is only one woman on the Executive Board: Nawal El Moutawakel of Morocco. There has never been more than one female member of the Executive Board at any given time.

### **IOC Commissions**

Today the IOC has become a complex organization with a multitude of subcommittees and commissions (Barney, et al, 2002). These are groups that run the major operations of the IOC. These commissions are made up of IOC members as well as representatives from upcoming Games and outside experts. There are 31 IOC Commissions (excluding the Executive Board). Sixty-five of the 382 positions on commissions are filled by women (17%) Four of the 31 commissions meet or exceed the IOC's stated goal of 20% female representation. Two of these four are more than 50% female—the Women and Sport Commission (58%) and

the Athlete's Commission (56%). Only two of the 31 Commissions are chaired by women; the Women and Sport Commission (Anita De Frantz) and the 2016 Site Evaluation Committee (Nawal El Moutawakel).

However, there are some commissions that have minimal female representation. Thirteen of the 31 commissions have one or no female members (41.9%), with four commissions having no female representation (12.9%). A number of the commissions with very limited, or no, female representation, are commissions that are potentially the most significant at this point in Olympic history. For example, there is little argument that the following six commissions are important as the Olympic Movement enters the 21st century: TV Rights and New Media, International Relations, 2009 Olympic Congress Coordination, Radio and Television, Marketing, and Finance. Of the 71 members of these commissions, only three are women (4.2%)—and no women are chairs of these commissions. In fact IOC President Jacques Rogge is chair of two of these.

Each IOC commission has a staff person who serves as the "Director." There is only one female currently serving as the director of any IOC commission. The Director General of the IOC is also male.

In an IOC report released in 2007, based on data provided for the year end 2005, there were 192 National Olympic Committees. These are the groups that are recognized by the IOC to organize Olympic teams in their respective countries. Sixty-two of these 192 (32.3%) have achieved the 20% threshold of female participation on their executive committees as established by the IOC; 148 (77.1%) have met the 10% standard, while 182 (94.8%) have at least one woman involved at the leadership level. This means that 10 NOCs (5.2%) include no women at all in their leadership ranks (Women in the Olympic Movement, 2007). There are a total of 24 female presidents and secretary generals of NOCs (4th IOC World Conference on Women and Sport, 2008).



In the Report to the 117th IOC Session, 33 International Federations are listed. Of these, 28 are International Olympic Summer Sport Federations; the other five are Recognized International Federations. Their role is to organize the various sports on the Olympic program and conduct world championships. The leader of these IFs is called the president in most cases, and sometimes the secretary general. Currently there are two female presidents of an IF (7.1%); HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein of the Federation Equestrian Internationale and Marisol Casado of the International Triathlon Union. In the elected governing bodies of each IF there has also been little movement to include women in leadership positions. Of the 28 international Olympic summer sport federations, only eight are above the 20% threshold for including women. Half of the 28 have less than 10% women serving on their elected governing bodies. And 12 of the 28 (42.8%) have one or no women on these bodies. This includes IFs with active female athletic participation including: FIFA (football), FINA (swimming) and UCI (cycling) (Olympic Programme Commission, 2005).

### Women in International Paralympic Committee Leadership Positions

Progress to include women in leadership positions in the Paralympic Movement has been slow as well. The Governing Board of the International Paralympic Committee is made up of 15 individuals (see Table 16). Currently one of the 15 persons are female (6.7%). The president and vice president are male.

There are 11 committees of the Paralympic Games. Of the 11 committees, two are chaired by women (18.2%). These include the Education and Women in Sport Committees. There are a total of 56 members on these committees, 20 of the members are female (35.7%).

There are four councils of the Paralympic Games. Of the four councils, none are chaired by a woman. Of the total membership of the commission, 18 of 53 are female (34%).

There are 27 Sports Council representatives of the Paralympic Games. The chair of the Sports Council is male. Of the 27 sport representatives, nine are female (33.3%).

**Table 21. The 2008 IPC Governance Structure**

	<b>Governing Body</b>	<b>Advisory Council</b>	<b>Standing Committees</b>
Female	1 (6.7%)	10 (32.3%)	21 (35%)
Male	14 (93.3%)	21 (67.7%)	39 (65%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>60</b>

(IPC, 2009)

### IPC Management Team

The day-to-day operations of the IPC are run by the management team of the International Paralympics Committee and are based in Bonn, Germany. There are 20 staff members listed with a title that reflects some level of management. Of that group, 11 are women (55%). Both of the chief executives (the CEO and the COO) are male.

## United States Findings

### United States Olympic Committee and U.S. National Sport Governing Body Obligations

#### Summary of Findings

Currently the USOC is not fully meeting all of its obligations under the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act. Participation numbers for women in the Olympic Games has grown to near equity. However, participation opportunities for female athletes are much lower than 50% in the Paralympic Games. Additionally, the chance to serve in leadership roles is very limited for women in the USOC, USPC, the NGBs and their various committees. Leadership opportunities, by and large, have met the 20% standard set by the IOC; however, they remain well below 50%.

#### The Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act (ASA)

“The Amateur Sports Act of 1978 (now the ‘Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act, 36 U.S.C. § 220501, et seq.’ hereinafter referred to as the ‘Amateur Sports Act’ or ‘ASA’) established the current governance structure for amateur and Olympic sports in the United States. The U.S. Olympic Committee was charged with governing amateur and Olympic sports. The USOC, in turn, was given the authority to recognize one National Governing Body to govern each sport. Each NGB was in turn given the authority to make rules, choose teams for international competitions, certify officials, conduct national championships, and other similar responsibilities. NGBs were charged with developing their respective sports from the grassroots level through Olympic level and are prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, age, sex or national origin with regard to participation and leadership opportunities. Thus, besides providing coverage to elite-level amateur athletes, the law applies to many amateur sports organizations, leagues and tournaments played

in cities and towns across the United States. Any competition sanctioned by an NGB is covered by this law.

The ASA specifically mandates that the USOC and the NGBs take measures to address discrimination—gender, race and disability. Specifically:

1. The USOC must encourage women’s sports and increased participation of individuals with disabilities and minorities. Sections 220503 (12) and 220504 (13) and (14) note that the USOC’s purposes include to encourage and provide assistance to amateur athletic activities for women, individuals with disabilities, and minorities.

2. NGBs must provide equal opportunity. Section 220522 (a) (8) mandates that an amateur sports organization cannot be recognized as an NGB unless it ‘provides an equal opportunity to amateur athletes, coaches, trainers, managers, administrators and officials to participate in amateur athletic competition, without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, age, sex or national origin, and with fair notice and opportunity for a hearing to any amateur athlete, coach, trainer, manager, administrator or official before declaring the individual ineligible to participate.’

3. NGBs must have minorities and women on their boards. Section 220522 (a) (9) follows the previous provision, declaring that an amateur sports organization cannot be recognized as an NGB unless it ‘is governed by a board of directors or other governing board whose members are selected without regard to race, color, religion, national origin or sex, except that, in sports where there are separate female and male programs, it provides for reasonable representation of both males and females on such board of directors or other governing board.’

4. NGBs must provide equitable support for women and individuals with disabilities. Sec. 220524(6) states that a national governing body is under a duty to ‘provide equitable support and encouragement for

participation by women where separate programs for male and female athletes are conducted on a national basis.’ Section 22054 (7) has a similar requirement for athletes with disabilities.

5. USOC must report participation data. The USOC must conduct a quadrennial data collection to gather baseline participation data and to report on the participation of women, disabled individuals and racial minorities. Section 220511 of the ASA requires as follows:

(a) Submission to the President and Congress—The USOC shall, on or before the first day of June 2001, and every fourth year thereafter, transmit simultaneously to the President and to each House of Congress a detailed report of its operations for the preceding four years, including:

- (1) a complete statement of its receipts and expenditures;
- (2) a comprehensive description of the activities and accomplishments of the corporation during such four-year period;
- (3) data concerning the participation of women, disabled individuals, and racial and ethnic minorities in the amateur athletic activities and administration of the corporation and national governing bodies; and
- (4) a description of the steps taken to encourage the participation of women, disabled individuals, and racial minorities in amateur athletic activities.

(b) Availability to the Public—The Corporation shall make copies of the report available to interested persons at a reasonable cost.

It should be noted that §§ 220511(a)(1) and (2) are not new requirements. Since the inception of the Act in 1978, the USOC has been required to produce an annual report including a financial statement and summary of activities and accomplishments. Items (3) and (4) of this section were new expectations adopted in 1999 that were to take effect with the 2001 Report to Congress.”<sup>5</sup>

### The USOC Data Report

The USOC is required to provide data of its progress on gender, race and disability in participation and leadership settings. The 2000 and 2004 data has been released in a limited manner.

### Comparison of 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic United States Female and Male Athlete Participation

#### Summary of Findings:

#### Olympic Games 2008 *A* 2004 *B* 2000 *B-*

- There were 286 (48%) women and 310 (52%) men in 2008.
- There were 255 women (47.8%) and 279 men (52.2%) in 2004, compared with 253 women (43.2%) and 333 men (56.8%) in 2000.
- Despite bringing one of the largest female delegations, the U.S. participation numbers fall short of 50%, a target met by several other participating NOCs.

#### Paralympic Games 2008 *B* 2004 *D* 2000 *D+*

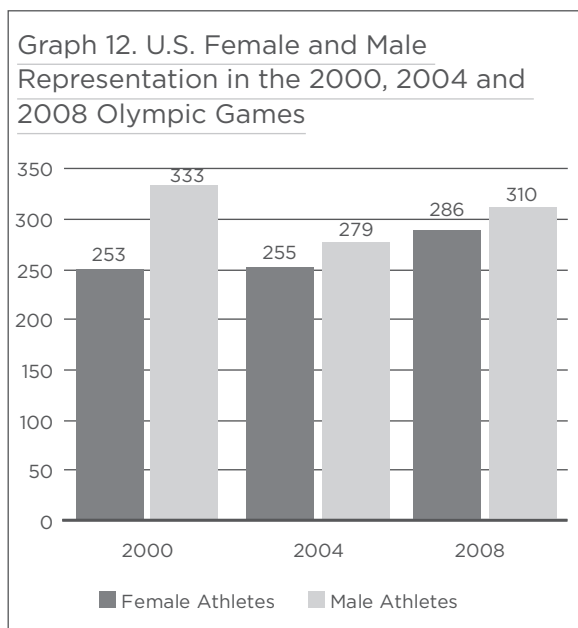
- In 2008, 89 (43%) female athletes and 118 (57%) male athletes from the United States competed in the Paralympic Games.
- There were 88 women (37.1%) and 149 men (62.9%) in 2004, compared with 86 women (32.2%) and 181 men (67.8%) in 2000.

5 The background on The Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act taken directly from: Zurn, L.; Lopiano, D.; and Snyder, M. (2006), p. 19-20.

- Despite bringing one of the largest female delegations, the U.S. participation numbers fell far below 50%, a target met by only five participating NPCs.

### The 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic Games United States Participation

Female and male participation rates for U.S. athletes in 2008 continued to close toward equity, with male athletes enjoying a slight edge (see Graph 12).



### Grade for U.S. Olympic Team, 2008: 48% = 2 points below equity = A

The 2008 U.S. Olympic team was comprised of 286 female athletes (48%) and 310 male athletes (52%) for a total of 596. The 2004 Olympic team had 255 females (47.8%) and 279 males (52.2%) for a total of 534 American athletes. Several sports and disciplines remain equitable: basketball, beach and indoor volleyball, artistic gymnastics, modern pentathlon, taekwondo and triathlon. Female athletes enjoyed increased participation in the following sports: athletics, badminton, canoe/kayaking, cycling, equestrian, fencing, rowing, diving, table tennis, tennis, weightlifting and wrestling. Some of these increases in participation come with the addition of only two females. For instance, in the sport of badminton, in 2004 no females were on the team. In 2008 there were two females on the five-person team, accounting for 40% of the roster. One significant increase comes in the sport of weightlifting. Women outnumbered men four-to-two on the 2008 roster, in a sport that only began including women at the 2000 Games (see Tables 22 and 23).

Female athletes competed at a lower percentage than 2004 in the following sports and disciplines: archery, football, trampoline, judo, shooting and swimming. However, it must be noted that the decrease in percentage of female footballers is a result of the men's team qualifying; so in 2004 females accounted for 100% of U.S. football athletes, while at the 2008 Games, females accounted for 50% of the American football athletes. This is the same for trampoline.

It was proposed in 2005 that baseball and softball be eliminated from the Olympic program, and neither sport will be included in the London 2012 program (Michaelis, 2009; Zinser, 2009). None of the five new sports proposed (rugby, golf, squash, karate and roller sports) earned enough votes to replace baseball and softball. The elimination of the two sports marks the first time since 1936 that the Olympic Games have cut a sport (polo). In August 2009, eight sports (baseball, softball, squash, roller sports, rugby, golf,

women's boxing and karate) were candidates for admission into the Olympic program. Only women's boxing was approved, with rugby and golf earning a recommendation from the IOC Executive Board. A total of 36 female boxers in three weight classes will compete in the 2012 Games. Men's boxing will have competition in 10 weight classes, cutting one weight class from their program (Clarey, 2009).

The elimination of the baseball roster of 24 male athletes and the softball roster of 15 athletes, with the addition of 36 female boxers, and reduction of 12 male boxers, will boost female participation by a percentage point. This is hardly the means to increase female participation; by cutting more men's spots than women's. Moreover, new sports and disciplines should offer equitable opportunities. At this year's upcoming Games, BMX will be introduced in the sport of cycling, yet the number of male and female competitors, at least for the U.S. team, are not equal (one female, three males).

It should be noted that the percentage of female and male athletes on the U.S. roster is always contingent on the success of teams to qualify for

Olympic competition. Factors that contributed to the near-equal participation of female and male American athletes include the women's field hockey team qualifying for the first time since 1996, adding 16 unmatched roster spots (the men's team did not qualify). Similarly, the men's football team qualified after not competing in the 2004 Games, adding 18 male athletes to match with the 18 female football athletes. Boxing and Greco-Roman wrestling still account for unmatched opportunities for female athletes (as does synchronized swimming for male athletes; the nine females in that sport match the nine male athletes in boxing, leaving Greco-Roman wrestling, the only male opportunity not matched by a female opportunity).

The U.S. Olympic team continues to send a competitive team that includes a significant percentage of female athletes and should be commended for continuing the support of female and male athletes. Though the American team did not boast the highest number or highest percentage of female athletes at the 2008 Games, it did rank second in numbers, and its 48% female participation continues to climb closer to equity.

Table 22. U.S. Olympic Team Totals, 2008

Sport	Female	Male	Totals	% of Female Athletes	% change from 2004
Archery	2	3	5	40%	-10%
Athletics	63	63	126	50%	+2.5%
Badminton	2	3	5	40%	+40%
Baseball	0	24	24	0%	N/A
Basketball	12	12	24	50%	No change
Beach Volleyball	4	4	8	50%	No change
Boxing	0	9	9	0%	N/A
Canoe/Kayaking					
-Flatwater	1	1	2	50%	+13.6%
-Slalom	1	4	5	20%	+3%
Cycling					
-Mountain	2	2	4	50%	+16.7%
-Road	3	5	8	37.5%	No change
-Track	2	6	8	25%	+3.6%
-BMX	1	3	4	25%	New sport
Equestrian	8	4	12	66.7%	+20.8%
Fencing	7	5	12	58.3%	+22.6%
Football	18	18	36	50%	-50%
Gymnastics					
-Artistic	6	6	12	50%	No change
-Rhythmic	0	0	0		-100%
-Trampoline	1	1	2	50%	-50%
Handball	0	0	0		N/A
Hockey	16	0	16	100%	100%
Judo	3	7	10	30%	-11.7%
Modern Pentathlon	2	2	4	50%	No change
Rowing	19	26	45	42.2%	+2.7%
Sailing	7	11	18	38.9%	No change
Shooting	8	14	22	36.4%	-6.4%
Softball	15	0	15	100%	N/A
Swimming					
-Diving	7	5	12	58.3%	+12.8%
-Synchronized Swimming	9	0	9	100%	N/A
-Swimming	22	22	44	50%	-1.2%
-Water Polo	13	13	26	50%	No change
Table Tennis	3	1	4	75%	+17.9%
Taekwondo	2	2	4	50%	No change
Tennis	4	5	9	44.4%	+4.4%
Triathlon	3	3	6	50%	No change
Volleyball	12	12	24	50%	No change
Weightlifting	4	2	6	66.7%	+27%
Wrestling	4	12	16	25%	+1.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>+2.5%</b>

Sport	Female	Male	Totals	% of Female Athletes
Archery	64	64	128	50%
Athletics	900	1100	2000	45%
Badminton	86	86	172	50%
Baseball	0	192	192	0%
Basketball	144	144	288	50%
Beach Volleyball	48	48	96	50%
Boxing	0	286	286	0%
Canoe/Kayaking				
-Flatwater	74	172	246	30.1%
-Slalom	21	61	82	25.6%
Cycling				
-BMX	16	32	48	33.3%
-Mountain	30	50	80	37.5%
-Road	67	145	212	31.6%
-Track	35	153	188	18.6%
Equestrian			200 total riders	N/A
Fencing	102	102	212 (including 8 fencers of either gender from host country)	48.1%
Football	216	288	504	42.8%
Gymnastics				
-Artistic	98	98	196	50%
-Rhythmic	96	0	96	100%
-Trampoline	16	16	32	50%
Handball	168	168	336	50%
Hockey	192	192	384	50%
Judo	147	217	386 (22 places not allocated to gender)	38.1%
Modern Pentathlon	36	36	72	50%
Rowing	194	350	550 (2 places to host country, 4 places to Tripartite Commission invitations)	35.3%
Sailing	137	153	400 (110 open event places)	34.2%
Shooting			390	N/A
Softball	120	0	120	100%
Swimming				
-Diving	68	68	136	50%
-Synchronized Swimming	104	0	104	100%
-Swimming			937	N/A
-Water Polo	104	156	260	40%
Table Tennis	86	86	172	50%
Taekwondo	62	62	128 (4 places – Tripartite Commission invitation)	48%
Tennis	64	64	172 (remaining players are for double pairings)	37.2%
Triathlon	55	55	110	50%
Volleyball	144	144	288	50%
Weightlifting	90	170	260	34.6%
Wrestling	64	266	344 (14 athletes gender not specified)	19.4%
<b>Projected Totals</b>	<b>3,692</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>10,807</b>	<b>34.2% projected specifically for female athletes</b>

6 Quota numbers were taken from the official 2008 Olympic Games Web site.

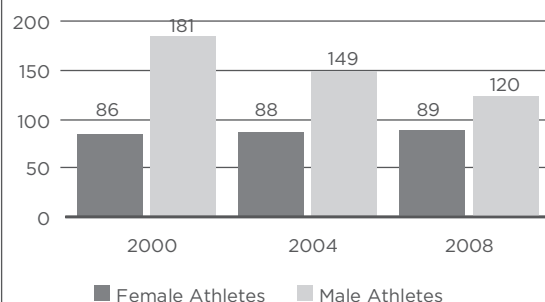
**Table 24. U.S. Olympic Representation by Sport in 2004**

Sport	Female	Male	Totals	% Female Athletes
Archery	3	3	6	50%
Athletics	57	62	119	47.9%
Badminton	0	2	2	0%
Basketball	12	12	24	50%
Boxing	0	9	9	0%
Canoe/Kayaking	5	12	17	29.4%
Cycling	6	12	18	33.3%
Diving	5	6	11	45.5%
Equestrian	6	7	13	46.2%
Fencing	5	9	14	35.7%
Football	18	0	18	100%
Gymnastics	8	6	14	57.1%
Judo	5	7	12	41.7%
Modern Pentathlon	2	2	4	50%
Rowing	18	27	45	40%
Sailing	7	11	18	38.9%
Shooting	9	12	21	42.8%
Softball	15	0	15	100%
Swimming	22	21	43	51.2%
Synchronized Swimming	9	0	9	100%
Table Tennis	4	3	7	57.1%
Taekwondo	1	1	2	50%
Tennis	4	6	10	40%
Triathlon	3	3	6	50%
Volleyball	16	16	32	50%
Water Polo	13	13	26	50%
Weightlifting	2	3	5	40%
Wrestling	4	13	17	23.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>48.2%</b>

## The 2000, 2004 and 2008 Paralympic Games, United States Participation

Despite the increase of female participants in the Paralympic Games in 2004 (see Graph 13), inequities persisted in a number of sports (see Table 25 on following page). An equal number of American female and male Paralympians participated in three sports: goalball, volleyball and wheelchair basketball. In only two sports, equestrian and swimming, did females enjoy a greater participation than their male counterparts. Less than 25% females participated for the United States in archery, athletics, boccia, cycling, judo, sailing, shooting and wheelchair rugby.

**Graph 13. Female and Male Athletes Represented on the U.S. Paralympic Team in 2000, 2004 and 2008**





**Table 25. U.S. Paralympic Representation by Sport in 2004**

Sport	Female	Male	Totals	% Female Athletes
Archery	1	4	5	20%
Athletics	10	32	42	23.8%
Boccia	0	3	3	0%
Cycling	4	14	18	22.2%
Equestrian	3	1	4	75%
Football 7-a-side	0	12	12	0%
Goalball	6	6	12	50%
Judo	1	5	6	16.7%
Powerlifting	1	2	3	33.3%
Sailing	0	4	4	0%
Shooting	0	1	1	0%
Swimming	29	16	45	64.4%
Table Tennis	1	2	3	33.3%
Volleyball	12	12	24	50%
Wheelchair Basketball	12	12	24	50%
Wheelchair Fencing	3	5	8	37.5%
Wheelchair Rugby	1	11	12	8.3%
Wheelchair Tennis	4	7	11	36.4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>37.1%</b>

**Grade for U.S. Paralympic Team 2008: 43% = 7 points below equity = B**

The 2008 U.S. Paralympic Team was comprised of 89 female athletes (42.6%) and 120 male athletes (57.4%) for a total of 209 American Paralympians. Compared with the 2004 roster, there was actually only one additional female and 31 fewer male athletes, accounting for the almost 6% increase in female participation for the 2008 Paralympic Games. Notable shifts in participation occurred in athletics, in which female athletes enjoyed a nearly 17% increase in their participation (both as a result of more women competing and less men competing). Cycling increased female participation by 28% by adding two additional females (unfortunately this increase also occurred because there were eight fewer male competitors). Shooting increased women's participation by having one female qualify for the Games. In 2008, a women's volleyball team competed,

but a men's team did not (accounting for the 100% participation of females). In the new sport of rowing, female and male participation was equal; this is to be commended and should serve as a model for new sports in the Paralympic Games. Drops in percentage of participation for female Paralympians were noted in swimming, with 11 fewer female swimmers competing in the Paralympic Games. Wheelchair fencing also experienced a loss in participation with two fewer female athletes on the roster (see Table 26).

Overall, the U.S. Paralympic team's gender participation has improved with regard to female participation, with 42.6% of the roster being women. However, this increase in percentage was more a result of fewer male participants rather than an effort to increase the actual number of female athletes, with only two additional females on the 2008 roster compared to the 2004 totals.

**Table 26. U.S. Paralympic Team Totals, 2008**

Sport	Female	Male	Totals	% Female Athletes
Archery	1	7	8	12.5%
Athletics	17	26	43	39.5%
Boccia	0	1	1	0%
Cycling	6	7	13	46.2%
Equestrian	4	1	5	80%
Football 7-a-side	0	0	0	
Goalball	6	6	12	50%
Judo	1	4	5	20%
Powerlifting	1	1	2	50%
Rowing	5	4	9	55.6%
Sailing	1	5	6	16.7%
Shooting	1	1	2	50%
Swimming	18	23	41	43.9%
Table Tennis	1	3	4	25%
Volleyball	12	0	12	100%
Wheelchair Basketball	12	12	24	50%
Wheelchair Fencing	1	4	5	20%
Wheelchair Rugby	0	11	11	0%
Wheelchair Tennis	2	7	9	22.2%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>42.6%</b>

Table 27. Total Participation  
Numbers by Sport and Gender,  
2008 Paralympic Games

Sport	Female	Male	Totals	% Female Athletes
Archery	48	86	134	35.8%
Athletics	335	701	1036	32.3%
Boccia	26	62	88	29.5%
Cycling	57	163	220	25.9%
Equestrian	50	23	73	68.5%
Football 5-a-side	0	60	60	0%
Football 7-a-side	0	95	95	0%
Goalball	48	71	119	40.3%
Judo	47	82	129	36.4%
Powerlifting	81	121	202	40.1%
Rowing	52	56	108	48.1%
Sailing	13	67	80	16.2%
Shooting	44	97	141	31.2%
Swimming	228	349	577	39.5%
Table Tennis	96	168	264	36.4%
Volleyball	85	96	181	47%
Wheelchair Basketball	120	144	264	45.4%
Wheelchair Fencing	24	60	84	28.6%
Wheelchair Rugby	3	85	88	3.4%
Wheelchair Tennis	36	76	112	32.1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1383</b>	<b>2628</b>	<b>4011</b>	<b>34.5%</b>

Table 28. Total Participation  
Numbers by Sport and Gender,  
2004 Paralympic Games

Sport	Female	Male	Totals	% Female Athletes
Archery	32	64	96	33.3%
Athletics	298	766	1064	28%
Boccia	20	64	84	23.8%
Cycling	40	156	196	20.4%
Equestrian	47	22	69	68.1%
Football 5-a-side	0	58	58	0%
Football 7-a-side	0	95	95	0%
Goalball	48	71	119	40.3%
Judo	35	83	118	29.7%
Powerlifting	79	150	229	34.5%
Sailing	3	58	61	4.9%
Shooting	41	101	142	28.9%
Swimming	229	330	559	41%
Table Tennis	65	174	239	27.2%
Volleyball	65	92	157	41.4%
Wheelchair Basketball	96	144	240	40%
Wheelchair Fencing	32	56	88	36.4%
Wheelchair Rugby	1	87	88	1.1%
Wheelchair Tennis	34	78	112	30.4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>2643</b>	<b>3808</b>	<b>30.6%</b>

Percentages for overall participation in the Paralympic Games are similar to the U.S. data.

Of the 18 sports that males and females compete, female Paralympians participated at a higher percentage than males in only one sport: equestrian. Other sports that had the highest percentage of female participants were goalball, swimming, volleyball and wheelchair basketball. Four sports had participation rates of less than 25% female: boccia, cycling, sailing and wheelchair rugby (see Table 28).

## Women in United States Sport Governance Structure Leadership Positions

### Summary of Findings

The USOC exceeds the IOC recommended 20% threshold, but less than one-third of the USOC Board of Directors is female (27.2%). The “Executive Team” consists of 12 members, four of whom are women (33.3%), including acting CEO Stephanie Streeter. The “Management Team” is made up of 41 individuals, 20 women (48.8%) and 21 men (51.2%). There are a total of 58 individuals with leadership roles in U.S. NGBs. Currently eight of these 58 are women (13.8%). Only one NGB has an all-female leadership team (U.S. Field Hockey Association), while 20 of them have all-male leadership teams (64.5%). According to USOC provided numbers, of the 44 total NGBs (including winter and summer Olympic and non-Olympic sports), the average percentage of female participation on NGB Board of Directors is 28%, and 34 of the 44 existing NGBs have 20% or more female Board participation (USOC, 2008).

### Women in USOC Leadership Positions

The USOC was established as the American Olympic Association in 1921. Prior to this date, America’s Olympic Movement was highly disorganized and characterized by political struggles among a number of groups including the AAU and the NCAA. Its mission is “To support United States Olympic and Paralympic athletes in achieving sustained competitive excellence and preserve the Olympic Ideals, and thereby inspire all Americans” (Findling and Pelle; [www.usoc.org](http://www.usoc.org)).

Over the course of its existence the USOC has been led by a Board of Directors with day-to-day operations led by a Chief Executive Officer.

The USOC underwent a wholesale restructuring in 2003, and the Board of Directors was reduced from 125 members to 11 (Conrad, 2005). From February

2003 through June 2004 William Martin served as the acting chair (Harley, 2004). From summer 2004 through fall 2008 the Board was chaired by Peter Ueberroth. Most recently Larry Probst has taken over as chair of the Board. (“Ex-baseball commissioner,” 2004). Three of the current members of the Board are women (27.2%). Three of these USOC Board Members are U.S. representatives to the IOC and are required to be members of the USOC (Anita DeFrantz, James Easton, Bob Ctvrtlik); one of the IOC representatives is female (33.3%). The USOC’s Board has an unusual voting structure, with certain Board seats having greater voting weight than others. There are 27 votes on the USOC Board, of these, seven are cast by women (25.9%) (USOC, 2008).

In 2000 Sandra Baldwin was appointed as the first female to lead the USOC Board in its history. She resigned in 2002. In 2003 Jim Scherr stepped in as interim CEO, taking over the position full-time in 2005. He resigned in spring 2009 with Stephanie Streeter becoming CEO in April 2009.

The USOC lists a Management Staff that consists of “Key Executives” broken down into two groups: the “Executive Team” and the “Management Team.” The “Executive Team” consists of 12 members, four of whom are women (33.3%), including acting CEO Stephanie Streeter. The “Management Team” is made up of 41 individuals, 20 women (48.8%) and 21 men (51.2%).<sup>7</sup>

We note that the USOC has undergone a drastic restructuring over the past five years and recognize in all phases of their efforts, including gender equity, that this is a “work in progress.”

---

7 Our numbers on summer Olympic sport NGBs are derived from the USOC Web site as of April 1, 2009.

## Women in NGB Leadership Positions

Every IF has a parallel NGB in each country. There are 31 total summer sport NGBs in the United States. (There is a discrepancy in the number of IFs vs. NGBs in the United States because some IFs are an umbrella organization for more than one sport that the United States separates out into multiple NGBs. For example the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA) oversees swimming, diving and synchronized swimming at the international level. In the United States there are three separate NGBs, one for each sport). The U.S. NGBs are typically headed by two people, a president and an executive director (some groups use different titles for these people, like CEO or chairman or manager). Four of the NGBs currently have open positions for President or CEO. Thus there are a total of 58 individuals with leadership roles in U.S. NGBs. Currently eight of these 58 are women (13.8%). Only one NGB has an all-female leadership team (U.S. Field Hockey Association), while 20 of them have all-male leadership teams (64.5%).

## Women in U.S. Paralympic Committee Leadership Positions

There is no distinct Board of Directors for the USPC; it is a division of the USOC. There are two members (both male) who are listed as USOC "Key Executives," the Chief of U.S. Paralympics and the Managing Director of U.S. Paralympics. As of 2008 the total U.S. Paralympics staff numbered 20 individuals. Again, the top two administrative positions are held by males. Eleven of the 20 total staff positions are held by women (55%) (USOC, 2008).

# Media Analysis 2008 Olympic Games

## Introduction

Total U.S. viewership numbers for the 2008 Olympic Games were the highest in history with 211 million viewers over the course of 16 days on all of the networks of NBC Universal. The average viewership on the NBC primetime coverage was 27.7 million (Around the Rings, 2008; NBC Universal Media Village, 2008).

For this study an analysis was conducted of NBC's primetime Olympic coverage, three daily newspapers and four Web sites devoted to sports or the Olympic Games. For NBC TV, this included only the time that was scheduled for the "prime" hours beginning at 7 p.m. or 8 p.m. each evening and ending at either 11 p.m. or 12 a.m. When the broadcast ran over its scheduled time, data was not included. This analysis also does not include any of the daytime or overnight coverage on NBC nor does it examine the coverage on a variety of the other NBC "family" of networks (Universal, USA, Telemundo, MSNBC, CNBC, Oxygen) ("NBC Universal Presents," 2008). This is a somewhat limited picture of the entirety of the television coverage. The 2004 Games' NBC primetime coverage only comprised 6% of the overall 1,200 hours of coverage. For the 2002 Winter Games in Torino, the primetime coverage on NBC was 16% of the 418 hours telecast (Billings, 2007, 2008).

## Method

Previous analyses of this type have been conducted using VCR time counters and stop watches; usually using several coders with checks for inter-rater reliability (Billings, 2008; Tuggle, Huffman, & Rosengard, 2002). This typically results in at least a two- to three-year lag from the time the Games are concluded to when the research based on the Games is published. In addition many studies have analyzed the verbal content of the coverage as well (Higgs, Weiller, & Martin, 2003; Billings & Angelini, 2007). In order to produce a more rapid analysis, while still providing the most accurate data possible, each evening's broadcast was taped utilizing a DVR system. The DVR was set to record only during the scheduled

primetime hours. The next day the broadcast was viewed, and the gender of the athletic performers or the announcers was coded. Time was kept on "DVR" time, thus there were slight overlaps between commercials and competition broadcasts. In essence the numbers have a 2-3% margin of error.

Three newspapers were analyzed: USA Today, the New York Times and the Los Angeles Times. For each newspaper, articles in the sports section only were analyzed for size (total inches).

Four sports/news Web sites were analyzed: ESPN.com, foxsports.com, Xinhua.com and NBCOlympics.com. The fluid nature of the Internet makes it extremely difficult to get exact numbers, thus, only general trends will be cited for Web sites. Each site was viewed within the same time frame on each day. The number of articles on the main page, as well as the Olympic specific page, was counted for gender.

## Results

### NBC Primetime Coverage

Out of approximately 65 hours of primetime competition coverage (the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were excluded from analysis) female athletes received approximately 21½ hours while male competitors received approximately 24½ hours of coverage. Female announcers (the person/people in the main studio, not field announcers) received approximately ½ hour of total air time and male announcers received 2½ hours. During the first week of the Games women and men received virtually identical coverage of slightly more than 12 hours each. During the second week of the Games, however, women's coverage decreased to 9½ hours while men's coverage remained stable at approximately 12½ hours. Female announcers received approximately 20 minutes of studio air time during the first week of the Games and approximately 10 minutes during the second week. Male announcers received approximately 1 hour and 20 minutes of studio air time during the first week of the Games and approximately 1 hour and 10 minutes during the second week.

### **USA Today**

In general coverage focused on individual star accomplishments rather than team ones. Michael Phelps dominated the coverage, even after his competitions ended. Women's gymnastics, with a focus on Nastia Liukin and Shawn Johnson was also heavily covered. Other sports were presented, but with much less detail. U.S. basketball player Kobe Bryant, Jamaican track star Usain Bolt and U.S. beach volleyball duo Misty May-Treanor/Kerri Walsh also received some solo reporting.

### **Los Angeles Times**

The majority of the coverage was for male athletes (50%), although females did receive extensive coverage (approximately 35% of the coverage), with the rest devoted to articles about both male and female athletes.

### **New York Times**

The majority of the coverage was for male athletes (approximately 55%), although females did receive extensive coverage (approximately 25% of the coverage), with the rest devoted to articles about both male and female athletes (almost 20% of the written coverage).

### **ESPN.com**

Overall male athletes received more coverage than female athletes. Men were covered in approximately 55-60% of the articles on the main and Olympic pages, while women received approximately 28-30% of the coverage. The remaining coverage focused on male and female athletes simultaneously. Data was collected each morning.

### **NBCOlympics.com**

The coverage on the main NBC sports page and the NBC Olympics page presented a majority of the articles with stories about male athletes (approximately 55%). Women received about 30% of the coverage with stories about male and female athletes together receiving the remainder of the coverage. Data was collected each morning.

### **FoxSports.com**

Approximately 50% of the stories on the FoxSports.com main page and main Olympic page were about male athletes. Thirty-five percent were about female athletes, while the remainder was about both males and females together. Data was collected each morning.

### **Xinhuanet.com**

Xinhuanet.com was the host wire services designated by IOC and was published in English. Each evening stories were counted. Stories about male athletes accounted for approximately 42-45% of the coverage as did stories about female athletes. Stories about male and female athletes together made up the rest of the coverage (approximately 13% of the coverage).

## **Discussion**

It should come as no surprise that NBC primetime coverage for the Games focused on diving, swimming, track and field and gymnastics. As previous studies have shown, these are the sports that receive the most airtime (Billings, 2007; Billings & Angelini, 2007).

Women's beach volleyball received an inordinate amount of coverage in the 2008 Games, in large measure a result of the American duo of May-Treanor and Walsh, who captured their second gold medal in the event in as many Games. Men's indoor volleyball received a great deal of exposure due to the success of the U.S. men's team as well as the tragedy that involved the family of the American coach.

Week 1 (eight days of competition) coverage for men and women was virtually identical for men and women (743 minutes for men, 740 minutes for women). This was despite the focus on Michael Phelps and his unprecedented quest for eight gold medals. The only other male sports covered in any depth were: men's diving, men's gymnastics and men's beach volleyball. Track and field received limited coverage as it was just starting out, as did men's indoor volleyball. The vast majority of coverage on women's sports in the first week of the Games was on women's gymnastics and the American beach volleyball duo of May-Treanor

and Walsh; in addition women's swimming, women's diving and the women's marathon received significant time in prime time.

Men received more coverage than women in the second week (eight days of competition) of the Games (746 minutes for men, 562 minutes for women). Track and field took center stage during the second week as the swimming competitions ended. Early in the second week men's and women's gymnastics continued to receive coverage, as did women's beach volleyball and men's and women's diving. The men's marathon received full coverage (as had the women's marathon during Week 1) and the men's indoor volleyball final was given extensive coverage on the final broadcast.

The coverage of women's sports in all three media (Web sites, newspapers, NBC primetime television) ranged from a low of 25% (New York Times) to a high of 50% (Week 1 NBC primetime television). While the overall coverage was somewhat lower for females than for males, this is far more time than women's sports are usually covered in the media. As previous studies have shown women receive between 3-12% of the coverage on local network sports news and "ESPN SportsCenter" (Messner, Duncan, & Cooky, 2003). Thus the summer Games are a time of booming coverage for women's sports compared to the rest of the year/three years.

### **Paralympic Media Coverage**

American newspaper and television coverage of the Paralympic Games in 2008 was dismal. In examining two major American newspapers, New York Times and USA Today, neither newspaper adequately covered the Games. Additionally, there was no live television coverage of the Paralympic Games in the United States. While this report focuses on gender, the media coverage of the Paralympic Games first concerned itself with the amount of coverage, with gender being a secondary issue of examination.

### **New York Times**

During the dates of competition, there were 12 articles published in the New York Times. Oscar Pistorius, a track and field athlete from South Africa, was the subject in four of the 12 articles, covering his three gold medal wins in the sprint events. Pistorius had unsuccessfully challenged to compete in the Olympic Games. Pistorius's teammate, swimming Natalie du Toit, was the subject of two articles for her five gold medals (although all five wins were not covered with separate articles). Making du Toit's victories worthy of coverage seemed to be her participation in the Olympic Games weeks prior. Another athlete of note was Esther Vergeer, who won gold in wheelchair tennis, with her 349th consecutive win in the sport. In addition to covering individual athletes winning gold medals, the newspaper also published an article on the art and science of wheelchair basketball, as well as a feature on an American athlete, SuGui Kriss, who had been adopted from China and was now competing on the U.S. sitting volleyball team. Of the 12 articles, a majority of them initially focused on the victory of the featured athlete, but then briefly noted the victories of other athletes.

### **USA Today**

USA Today exceeded the coverage of the New York Times, publishing 16 total articles over the duration of the Games, though the articles were much shorter in length and details. USA Today exhibited some of the same patterns, focusing on Pistorius, du Toit, Kriss and Vergeer.

Neither paper focused exclusively on the participation and performance of American athletes, and both genders were represented in the minimal coverage.

### **NBC Television coverage**

NBC, the official television channel of the 2008 Olympic Games, did not provide live coverage of the 2008 Paralympic Games. In October 2008, over a month after the Paralympic Games had ended, NBC aired a 90-minute summary of the Games, in stark contrast to their televised Olympic coverage.

Media coverage of the Paralympic Games in the United States remains minimal. While focusing on the successes of some athletes, like Pistorius and du Toit, this also exhibited a trend of comparing the athletes to their able-bodied counterparts, who Pistorius had wanted to compete against and who du Toit did compete against in Beijing. Coverage of Paralympic athletes, while highlighting their accomplishments, also tended to indicate the source of their disability and their struggle to overcome and compete in the Paralympic Games. There is a noticeable absence in the literature related to the media coverage of athletes with disabilities. One exception is Schell and Duncan (1999), which examined the televised coverage of the 1996 Paralympic Games, which totaled four hours (two and one-half hours more than the Games 12 years later).



## Policy Recommendations

### International Olympic and Paralympic

- **Leadership:** The International Olympic Committee should establish a new goal of 50% representation of women and mandate that the governing boards of the IOC, NOCs and IFs achieve this goal by 2012.
- **Program Expansion:** The IOC and IPC should provide financial incentives to NOCs and IFs that demonstrate measurable progress towards gender equity in their delegations, training programs and governance structures. The IOC should prohibit any delegation that does not include female competitors from participating in the Games.
- **Participation:** The IOC and IPC should establish as a goal to achieve 50% female participation in the Games by 2012. In order to do so, the IOC should expand its limits on number of athletes participating in the Games in order to expand opportunities for women.
- **Participation Structure:** The IOC and IPC should mandate that every sport must offer equal opportunities for women and men in the numbers of events, event classifications, weight classifications, disciplines and number of teams in team sport competitions.
- **Softball:** Softball should remain on the Olympic program. At a time when women have still not achieved equal participation in the Games, the IOC must reject any actions that would decrease participation opportunities for women. More countries participate in softball than several other sports that remain on the Olympic program, such as pentathlon and triathlon. The IOC concerns with the sport of baseball, specifically with regard to the lack of proper doping controls and the absence of the most highly skilled from the Games, do not apply to the sport of softball which is not women's baseball.
- **Olympic Solidarity:** Olympic Solidarity should award at least 50% of its scholarships to female athletes.

- **Data Collection:** The IOC and IPC should mandate that the IFs and NOCs provide their Women and Sport Commissions with data every quadrennial reporting the participation of women with their delegations and within their governance and administrative structures. These reports should also detail the specific efforts the IFs and NOCs are making to increase the participation of women as athletes, administrators and members of governance structures. The Commissions should compile this data into a report released every quadrennial, also including same information for state of women within the IOC and IPC.

### United States Olympic and Paralympic

- **Leadership:** The USOC should establish a goal for its governing board and those of its NGBs to achieve 50% representation of women by 2012.
- **Participation:** The USOC should establish as a goal to achieve 50% female participation in its athlete delegation at the Olympic and Paralympic Games by 2012.
- **Reporting and Expansion:** The USOC should institute clear and evidence-based NGB reporting requirements with regard to current patterns and improvements towards the representation of women within NGBs. These requirements should include:
  - That each NGB complete its quadrennial reporting requirements under the Amateur Sports Act (ASA) before receiving USOC funding or reimbursement for expenditures.
  - That each NGB have a program in place to increase the participation of women as athletes, administrators and members of governance within the NGBs. Quadrennial reports on these programs should include reliable participation numbers on each program and evidence-based measures of progress.

- That each NGB make the information it reports under the ASA publicly available on its Web site.
- Encouragement to utilize the Women's Sports Foundation and other expert groups to assist the USOC and its NGBs in their efforts to design and implement diversity programs and to identify women to be recruited for governance and staff positions.

## Appendix A

### Report Card Data Analysis

Basic descriptive statistics were generated in order to identify patterns and to make comparisons between the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games and future Olympic and Paralympic Games. The “report card” format was first developed in order to enable readers to evaluate the level of participation women experienced in the 2006 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Letter grades were calculated and assigned according to the presence of women during the Games. Logically, those areas that achieved substantial proportionality received the highest grades of “A” and “A-.” The grading procedure for this study is based on the assumption that equity exists when the female and male Olympic and Paralympic athletes are provided equal opportunities to participate. For this study, the percentage of female presence was obtained by dividing the female presence by the total presence of athletes (female and male). Then to calculate the Percentage Points Below Equity, we subtracted the percentage of female presence for a particular area from 50%. The closer an area scored to 50% (equal presence of males and females), the lower the Percentage Points Below Equity would be. For example, the number of events for women in the 2004 Olympic Games should be 50% of the total number of events. In fact it was 44.9%, 5.1 points below equity. According to the scale below, a 5.1 would be equal to 10.2 points on a scale of 100 for a score of 89.8, or a B+. A description of the grading procedure appears below. Category grades were calculated for the 1) International Olympic Committee for Olympic Games female participation; 2) the International Paralympic Committee for Paralympic Games female participation; 3) USOC for Olympic and Paralympic female athlete participation. It should be noted that the grading system is based on the assumption that women should participate at a level of 50% of all contestants. It is a limitation of this report card grading exercise that NGBs may be penalized even if there were qualifying standards in some events that women did not meet due to injuries or other occurrences that had nothing to do with the

level of USOC or NGB athlete support, like entry caps that limit the number of athletes who could compete in events. Conversely, one reason that some teams may have had a higher percentage of women on their teams may have been that their male athletes didn't qualify for as many events as did the men in other countries. Attempts should be made in future studies to examine these factors.

### Interpreting the Olympic and Paralympic Report Card

% Points Below Equity	Scale of 100	Grade
0-2	96-100	A
2.1-4	92-95.9	A-
4.1-6	88-91.9	B+
6.1-8	84-87.9	B
8.1-10	80-83.9	B-
10.1-12	76-79.9	C+
12.1-14	72-75.9	C
14.1-16	68-71.9	C-
16.1-18	64-67.9	D+
18.1-20	60-63.9	D
20.1-22	56-59.9	D-
>22	55.9 or less	F

### Grades for 2000, 2004 and 2008 Games (International)

International	Points Below Equity	Scale of 100	Grade
<b>2000 Olympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Events for Women	6	88.0	B+
# of Women Athletes	11.8	76.4	C+
<b>Category Grade</b>		<b>82.2</b>	<b>B-</b>
<b>2000 Paralympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Events for Women (includes mixed gender and women-only events)	7.7	84.6	B
# of Women Athletes	24.5	51.0	F
<b>Category Grade</b>		<b>67.8</b>	<b>D+</b>
<b>2004 Olympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Events for Women	5.1	89.8	B+
# of Women Athletes	9.3	81.4	B-
<b>Category Grade</b>		<b>85.6</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>2004 Paralympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Events for Women (includes mixed gender and women-only events)	9.6	80.8	B-
# of Women Athletes	29.4	41.2	F
<b>Category Grade</b>		<b>61.0</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>2008 Olympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Events for Women	4.6	90.8	B+
# of Women Athletes	7.5	85	B
<b>Category Grade</b>			
<b>2008 Paralympic Games Participation (Estimated)</b>			
# of Events for Women (includes mixed gender and women-only events)	5.6	88.8	B+
# of Women Athletes (INCOMPLETE)	15.5	69	C
<b>Category Grade</b>			

### Grades for 2000, 2004 and 2008 Games (United States)

United States	Points Below Equity	Scale of 100	Grade
<b>2000 Olympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Women Athletes	6.8	86.4	B
<b>2000 Paralympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Women Athletes	14.4	71.2	C-
<b>2004 Olympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Women Athletes	2.2	95.6	A-
<b>2004 Paralympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Women Athletes	12.9	74.2	C
<b>2008 Olympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Women Athletes	2	96	A
<b>2008 Paralympic Games Participation</b>			
# of Women Athletes	7	84	B

## Appendix B. 2008 Olympic Games Program (with dates of initial appearance on program)

Sport/Discipline	Men's Event	First Year	Women's Event	First Year	Mixed/Open Event	First Year
<b>ARCHERY</b>						
	Ind. competition Team competition	1900 1904	Individual competition Team competition	1904 1904		
<b>ATHLETICS</b>						
Track Events	100m 200m 400m 800m 1,500m 5,000m 10,000m 110m Hurdles 400m Hurdles 3,000m Steeplechase 4x100m Relay 4x400m Relay	1896 1904 1896 1896 1896 1912 1912 1896 1900 1900 1912 1908	100m 200m 400m 800m* 1,500m 5,000m 10,000m 100m Hurdles* 400m Hurdles 3,000m Steeplechase 4x100m Relay 4x400m Relay	1928 1948 1964 1928 1972 1996 1988 1972 1984 2008 1928 1972		
Field Events	High Jump Pole Vault Long Jump Triple Jump Shot Put Discus Throw Hammer Throw Javelin Throw	1896 1896 1896 1896 1896 1896 1900 1908	High Jump Pole Vault Long Jump Triple Jump Shot Put Discus Throw Hammer Throw Javelin Throw	1928 2000 1948 1996 1948 1928 2000 1932		
Combined Events	Decathlon	1904	Heptathlon*	1984		
Road Events	20km RaceWalk 50km Race Walk Marathon	1956 1932 1896	20km RaceWalk  Marathon	2000  1984		
<b>AQUATICS</b>						
Diving	Ind. Springboard Ind. Platform Synch. Springboard Synch. Platform	1908 1904 2000 2000	Ind. Springboard Ind. Platform Synch. Springboard Synch. Platform	1920 1912 2000 2000		

Sport/Discipline	Men's Event	First Year	Women's Event	First Year	Mixed/Open Event	First Year
Swimming	50m freestyle	1988	50m freestyle	1988		
	100m freestyle	1896	100m freestyle	1912		
	200m freestyle	1900	200m freestyle	1968		
	400m freestyle	1896	400m freestyle	1920		
	1,500m freestyle	1900	800m freestyle	1968		
	100m backstroke	1904	100m backstroke	1924		
	200m backstroke	1900	200m backstroke	1968		
	100m breaststroke	1968	100m breaststroke	1968		
	200m breaststroke	1908	200m breaststroke	1924		
	100m butterfly	1968	100m butterfly	1956		
	200m butterfly	1956	200m butterfly	1968		
	200m IM	1968	200m IM	1968		
	400m IM	1964	400m IM	1964		
	4x100m free. relay	1964	4x100m free. relay	1912		
	4x200m free. relay	1908	4x200m free. relay	1996		
	4x100m med. relay	1960	4x100m med. relay	1960		
	Marathon 10m	2008	Marathon 10m	2008		
Synchronized Swimming			Duet competition	1984		
			Team competition	1996		
Water Polo	12-team tournament	1900	8-team tournament	2000		
<b>BADMINTON</b>						
	Singles	1992	Singles	1992	Mixed Doubles	1996
	Doubles	1992	Doubles	1992		
<b>BASEBALL</b>						
	8-team tournament	1992				
<b>BASKETBALL</b>						
	12-team tournament	1936	12-team tournament	1976		
<b>BOXING</b>						
	Light fly weight	1904 (7 weight classes)				
	Fly weight					
	Bantam weight					
	Feather weight					
	Light weight					
	Light Welter weight					
	Welter Weight					
	Middle Weight					
	Light Heavy Weight					
	Heavy Weight					
	Super Heavy Weight					

Sport/Discipline	Men's Event	First Year	Women's Event	First Year	Mixed/Open Event	First Year
<b>CANOE/KAYAK</b>						
Flatwater	K-1 500m K-1 1,000m K-2 500m K-2 1,000m K-4 1,000m C-1 500m C-1 1,000m C-2 500m C-2 1,000m	1976 1936 1976 1936 1964 1976 1936 1976 1936	K-1 500m K-2 500m K-4 500m	1948 1960 1984		
Slalom	K-1 kayak single C-1 canoe single C-2 canoe double	1972 1972 1972	K-1 kayak single	1972		
<b>CYCLING</b>						
Track	Sprint Individual Pursuit Points Race Keirin Team Sprint Team pursuit Madison	1896 1964 1984 2000 2004 1920 2000	Sprint Individual Pursuit Points Race	1988 1992 1996		
Road	Mass start event Time trial event	1896 1912	Mass start event Time trial event	1984 1996		
Mountain Bike	Cross-country	1996	Cross-country	1996		
BMX	Individual	2008	Individual	2008		
<b>EQUESTRIAN</b>						
Jumping					Team Competition Ind. Competition	1912 1900
Dressage					Team Competition Ind. Competition	1928 1912
Eventing					Team Competition Ind. Competition	1912 1912
<b>FENCING</b>						
	Foil, individual Épée, individual Sabre, individual Épée, teams Sabre, teams	1896 1900 1896 1908 1908	Foil, individual Épée, individual Sabre, individual Foil, teams Sabre, teams	1924 1996 2004 1960 2008		
<b>FOOTBALL</b>						
	16-team tournament	1900	12-team tournament	1996		

Sport/Discipline	Men's Event	First Year	Women's Event	First Year	Mixed/Open Event	First Year
<b>GYMNASTICS</b>						
Artistic	Team competition Ind. competition Floor Pommel Horse Rings Vault Parallel bars Horizontal bar	1904 1900 1932 1896 1896 1896 1896 1896	Team competition Individual competition Vault Uneven bars Balance beam Floor	1928 1952 1952 1952 1952 1952		
Rhythmic Gymnastics			Individual competition Group competition	1984 1996		
Trampoline	Individual event	2000	Individual event	2000		
<b>HANDBALL</b>						
	12-team tournament	1936	12-team tournament	1976		
<b>HOCKEY</b>						
	12-team tournament	1908	12-team tournament	1980		
<b>JUDO</b>						
	Up to 60 kg 60 to 66 kg 66 to 73 kg 73 to 81 kg 81 to 90 kg 90 to 100 kg Over 100 kg	1964	up to 48 kg 48 to 52 kg 52 to 57 kg 57 to 63 kg 63 to 70 kg 70 to 78 kg over 78 kg	1992		
<b>MODERN PENTATHLON</b>	Individual competition	1912	Individual competition	2000		
<b>ROWING</b>						
	Single Sculls (1x) Pairs (2-) Double Sculls (2x) Fours (4-) Quadruple Sculls (4x) Eights (8+)	1900 1904 1904 1904 1976 1900	Single Sculls (1x) Pairs (2-) Double Sculls (2x) Quadruple Sculls (4x) Eights (8+)	1976 1980 1976 1976 1976		
Lightweight Events	Double Sculls (2x) Fours (4-)	1996 1996	Double Sculls (2x)	1996		
<b>SAILING</b>						
	RS:X – Men's Windsurfer Laser – Men's 1-person dinghy 470 – Men's 2-person dinghy Star – Men's Keelboat	2008  2008 1976 2004	RS:X – Women's Windsurfer Laser Radial – Women's 1-person dinghy 470 – Women's 2-person dinghy Yngling – Women's Keelboat	2008  2008 1988 2004	Tornado – Multihill 49er – Skiff Finn – Heavyweight dinghy (previously a male event, 1952)	1976 2000 2008



Sport/Discipline	Men's Event	First Year	Women's Event	First Year	Mixed/Open Event	First Year
<b>SHOOTING</b>						
Rifle	50m rifle prone 50m rifle 3 positions 10m air rifle	1908 1952 1984	50m rifle 3 positions 10m air rifle	1984 1984		
Pistol	50m pistol 25m rapid fire pistol 10m air pistol	1896 1896 1988	25m pistol 10m air pistol	1984 1988		
Shotgun	Trap Double trap Skeet	1900 1996 1968	Trap Skeet	2000 2000		
<b>SOFTBALL</b>						
			8-team tournament	1996		
<b>TABLE TENNIS</b>						
	Singles Team	1988 1988	Singles Team	1988 1988		
<b>TAEKWONDO</b>						
	Under 58 kg Under 68 kg Under 80 kg Over 80 kg	2000	Under 49 kg Under 57 kg Under 67 kg Over 67 kg	2000		
<b>TENNIS</b>						
	Singles Doubles	1896 1896	Singles Doubles	1900 1920		
<b>TRIATHLON</b>						
	Olympic distance competition	2000	Olympic distance competition	2000		
<b>VOLLEYBALL</b>						
Indoor	12-team tournament	1964	12-team tournament	1964		
Beach	24 pairs	1996	24 pairs	1996		
<b>WEIGHTLIFTING</b>						
	56 kg 62 kg 69 kg 77 kg 85 kg 94 kg 105 kg Over 105 kg	1896 (evolved through various weight classes and styles)	48 kg 53 kg 58 kg 63 kg 69 kg 75 kg over 75 kg	2000		

Sport/Discipline	Men's Event	First Year	Women's Event	First Year	Mixed/Open Event	First Year
<b>WRESTLING</b>						
Freestyle	up to 55 kg 55 to 60 kg 60 to 66 kg 66 to 74 kg 74 to 84 kg 84 to 96 kg 96 to 120 kg	1904	up to 48 kg 48 to 55 kg 55 to 63 kg 63 to 72 kg	2004		
Greco-Roman	up to 55 kg 55 to 60 kg 60 to 66 kg 66 to 74 kg 74 to 84 kg 84 to 96 kg 96 to 120 kg	1896				

\* Women ran the 800m at the 1928 Games. At the end of the race, many of the competitors collapsed and the event was eliminated from the program. The race was reinstated in 1960. The 100m hurdles originated as the 80m hurdles in 1932. The heptathlon originated as the pentathlon in 1964.

Sources:

Programme of the Games of the XXIX Olympiad, Beijing 2008;

Medal Winners Search, [www.olympic.org/uk/athletes/results/search\\_r\\_uk.asp](http://www.olympic.org/uk/athletes/results/search_r_uk.asp)

## Appendix C. 2008 Paralympic Program (with dates of initial appearance on program and overview of classifications for each sport and event)

### Archery

**Archery (four women's events and five men's events)** – Archery was one of the initial sports at the first Paralympic Games in 1960 for women and men. Men's team competition began in 1964, with women's team competition coming in 1976.

**Classifications: (divided into three different classes):**

Archery Standing (ARST): Athletes in this class have no disabilities in their arms, but their legs have some “degree of loss of loss of muscle strength, coordination and/or joint mobility.” The athletes in this class are able to compete standing or sitting in a chair with their feet on the ground.

Archery Wheelchair 1 (ARW1): Athletes in this class have a disability in their arms and legs, with “limited range of movement, strength and control of their arms and poor or non-existing control of the trunk.” These athletes compete in a wheelchair.

Archery Wheelchair 2 (ARW2): Athletes in this class “have paraplegia and limited mobility in the lower limbs.” These athletes compete in a wheelchair.

For more, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Archery/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Archery/About_the_sport/Classification)

#### Women's Events

Individual Compound Open  
Individual Recurve Standing  
Individual Recurve W1/W2

Team competition

#### Men's Events

Individual Compound Open  
Individual Compound W1  
Individual Recurve Standing  
Individual Recurve W1/W2

Team competition

### Athletics

**Athletics (59 women's events and 100 men's events)** – Athletics accounts for the greatest number of participants at the Paralympic Games. Athletics was one of the initial sports on the 1960 program and offers events for female and male athletes. Events included in the 1960 Games included javelin and shot put for women and men, and the club throw for men only. Other events were added over the years. For example, in 1976, the 100m, 200m, 800m, 1,500m and the long jump were added for females and males. In 1984, the women's marathon was added. Four years later, the 10,000m was added, but for male athletes only. Additionally, classifications were added over the years, which expanded event offerings for athletes with various disabilities. Athletes compete according to functional classifications.

Classes 11, 12, 13 refer to the different levels of visual impairment.

Class 20 is a classification for athletes with an intellectual disability.

Classes 32-38 classify athletes with cerebral palsy, with classes 32-34 competing in wheelchairs and classes 35-38 being ambulant.

Classes 40-46 classify ambulant athletes with different levels of amputation and other disabilities.

Classes 51-58 refer to “wheelchair athletes with different levels of spinal cord injuries and amputations.”

For more on the classification system in Athletics, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Athletics/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Athletics/About_the_sport/Classification)

**Women's Events**

100m T11  
100m T12  
100m T13  
100m T36  
100m T37  
100m T38  
100m T42  
100m T44  
100m T46  
100m T52  
100m T53  
100m T54

200m T11  
200m T12  
200m T13  
200m T36  
200m T37  
200m T38  
200m T44  
200m T46  
200m T52  
200m T53  
200m T54

400m T12  
400m T13  
400m T53  
400m T54

800m T13  
800m T53  
800m T54

1,500m T13  
1,500m T54

5,000m T54

**Men's Events**

100m T11  
100m T12  
100m T13  
100m T35  
100m T36  
100m T37  
100m T38  
100m T42  
100m T44  
100m T46  
100m T52  
100m T53  
100m T54

200m T11  
200m T12  
200m T13  
200m T36  
200m T37  
200m T38  
200m T44  
200m T46  
200m T52  
200m T53  
200m T54

400m T11  
400m T12  
400m T13  
400m T36  
400m T38  
400m T44  
400m T46  
400m T52  
400m T53  
400m T54

800m T12  
800m T13  
800m T36  
800m T37  
800m T46  
800m T52  
800m T53  
800m T54

1,500m T11  
1,500m T13  
1,500m T46  
1,500m T54  
5,000m T11  
5,000m T13  
5,000m T46  
5,000m T54

10,000m T12

**Women's Events**

Marathon T54

4x100m Relay T53/54

Discus Throw F13  
Discus Throw F32-34/51-53  
Discus Throw F35/36  
Discus Throw F37/38  
Discus Throw F40  
Discus Throw F42-46  
Discus Throw F54-56  
Discus Throw F57/58

Javelin Throw F33/34/52/53  
Javelin Throw F35-38  
Javelin Throw F42-46  
Javelin Throw F54-56  
Javelin Throw F57/58

Long Jump F12  
Long Jump F13  
Long Jump F42

Shot Put F13  
Shot Put F32-34/52/53  
Shot Put F35/36  
Shot Put F37/38  
Shot Put F40  
Shot Put 42-46

Shot Put F54-56  
Shot Put F57/58

**Men's Events**

Marathon T12  
Marathon T46  
Marathon T52  
Marathon T54

4x100m Relay T11-13  
4x100m Relay T35-38  
4x100m Relay T42-46  
4x100m Relay T53/54

4x400m Relay T53/54

Club Throw F32/51

Discus Throw F11/12  
Discus Throw F32/51  
Discus Throw F33/34/52  
Discus Throw F35/36  
Discus Throw F37/38  
Discus Throw F42  
Discus Throw F44  
Discus Throw F53/54  
Discus Throw F55/56  
Discus Throw F57/58

High Jump F46

Javelin Throw F11/12  
Javelin Throw F33/34/52  
Javelin Throw F35/36  
Javelin Throw F37/38  
Javelin Throw F42/44  
Javelin Throw F53/54  
Javelin Throw F55/56  
Javelin Throw F57/58

Long Jump F11  
Long Jump F12  
Long Jump F37/38  
Long Jump F42/44  
Long Jump F46  
Pentathlon P12  
Pentathlon P44

Shot Put F11/12  
Shot Put F32  
Shot Put F33/34/52  
Shot Put F35/36  
Shot Put F37/38  
Shot Put F40

Shot Put F42  
Shot Put F44  
Shot Put F53/54  
Shot Put F55/56  
Shot Put F57/58

#### Women's Events

#### Men's Events

Triple Jump F11

Triple Jump F12

### Boccia

**Boccia (seven mixed events)** – Boccia is a mixed sport that was introduced to the Paralympic Games program in 1984. Athletes compete as individual, pairs and team. Athletes competing in boccia have four classifications depending on their functional ability. The information below comes directly from the IPC Web site ([www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Boccia/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Boccia/About_the_sport/Classification))

BC1: For both CP1 throwers and CP2 foot players. Athletes may compete with the help of an assistant, who must remain outside the athlete's playing box. The assistant can only stabilize or adjust the playing chair and give a ball to the player on his request.

BC2: For CP2 throwing players. Players are not eligible for assistance.

BC3: For players with a very severe physical disability. Players use an assistive device and may be assisted by a person, who will remain in the player's box but who must keep his/her back to the court and eyes averted from play.

BC4: For players with other severe physical disabilities. Players are not eligible for assistance.

#### Mixed Events

Individual-BC1

Individual-BC2

Individual-BC3

Individual-BC4

Pairs-BC3

Pairs-BC4

Team-BC1/BC2

### Cycling

Cycling in the Paralympic Games was first introduced to the program in 1984. It was initially a sport offered to athletes with visual impairments who competed on tandem bicycles. The sport has expanded to include athletes with cerebral palsy, amputations and other physical disabilities. Athletes are classified by their functional ability. The classifications below come directly from the IPC Web site ([www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Cycling/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Cycling/About_the_sport/Classification))

Visually Impaired (B and VI): Cyclists with a visual impairment compete on the rear of tandem bicycles.

Locomotor Disabilities (LC):

- LC 1: For athletes having minor or no lower limb disability.
- LC 2: For athletes with a disability in one leg, but who are able to pedal normally using two legs, with or without prostheses.
- LC 3: For athletes with a disability on one lower limb, with or without upper limb disability. Most athletes pedal with one leg.
- LC 4: For athletes with a more severe disability usually affecting both lower limbs, with or without upper limb disability.

Cerebral Palsy (CP): Cyclists with cerebral palsy compete in four functional divisions.

- CP Division 4: is for athletes with the least severe disability (Classes CP 8 and 7), who race on bicycles.
- CP Divisions 3 and 2: These two divisions provide athletes with a choice of racing on bicycles in Division 3 (Classes CP 6 and 5), or tricycles in Division 2 (Classes CP 6 and 5)
- CP Division 1: is for athletes with a more severe disability (Classes CP 4 to 1), who race on tricycles.

Handcycling (HC): Handcycling athletes compete in three functional divisions. Handcycling is for athletes who normally require a wheelchair for general mobility or athletes not able to use a conventional bicycle or tricycle because of severe lower limb disability.

- HC Division A: is for athletes with a more severe disability (classes HC 1 and 2) with complete loss of trunk and lower limb function, together with other severe and complex disabilities.
- HC Division B: is for athletes with complete loss of lower limb function and limited trunk stability (classes HC 3, 4 and 5).
- HC Division C: is for athletes with complete lower limb function loss, but minimal other functional disabilities, or partial lower limb function loss combined with other disabilities to make conventional Cycling not viable (classes HC 6, 7 and 8)

#### Road Cycling (six women's events, 15 men's events, two mixed events)

##### Women's Events

Ind. Time Trial (HC A/HC B/ HC C)  
Ind. Time Trial (LC 1/LC 2/ CP 4)  
Ind. Time Trial (LC 3/LC 4/CP 3)  
Individual Time Trial (B&VI 1-3)  
  
Ind. Road Race (HC A/HC B/HC C)  
Individual Road Race (B&VI 1-3)

##### Mixed Events

Individual Time Trial (CP 1/CP 2)  
Individual Road Race (CP 1/CP 2)

##### Men's Events

Individual Time Trial (HC A)  
Individual Time Trial (HC B)  
Individual Time Trial (HC C)  
Individual Time Trial (CP 3)  
Individual Time Trial (CP 4)  
Individual Time Trial (LC 1)  
Individual Time Trial (LC 2)  
Individual Time Trial (LC 3)  
Individual Time Trial (LC 4)  
Ind. Time Trial (B&VI 1-3)  
Individual Road Race (HC B)  
Individual Road Race (HC C)  
Ind. Road Race (LC 3/LC 4/ CP 3)  
Ind. Road Race (LC 1/LC 2/CP 4)  
Ind. Road Race (B&VI 1-3)

#### Track Cycling (five women's events, 15 men's events)

##### Women's Events

1 km TT (B&VI 1-3)  
500m TT (LC 1/LC 2/CP 4)  
500m TT (LC 3/LC 4/CP 3)  
Ind. Pursuit (LC 3/LC 4/ CP 3)  
Ind. Pursuit (LC 1/LC 2/ CP 4)

##### Men's Events

1 km TT (LC 3/LC 4)  
1 km TT (B&VI 1-3)  
1 km TT (CP 3)  
1 km TT (CP 4)  
1 km TT (LC 1)  
1 km TT (LC 2)  
Individual Pursuit (CP 3)  
Individual Pursuit (CP 4)  
Individual Pursuit (B&VI 1-3)  
Individual Pursuit (LC 1)  
Individual Pursuit (LC 2)  
Individual Pursuit (LC 3)  
Individual Pursuit (LC 4)  
Sprint (B&VI 1-3)  
Team Sprint (LC 1-4&CP 3-4)

#### Equestrian

**Equestrian (seven mixed events)** – Equestrian was introduced on the Paralympic program at the 1984 Games. The sport is open to athletes with visual impairments and different physical disabilities. Female and male athletes compete together. The classification of Paralympic equestrians comes directly from the IPC Web site ([www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Equestrian/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Equestrian/About_the_sport/Classification))

Grade I: Mainly wheelchair users with poor trunk balance and/or impairment of function in all four limbs or no trunk balance and good upper limb function.

Grade II: Mainly wheelchair users or those with severe locomotor impairment involving the trunk and with mild to good upper limb function, or severe unilateral impairment.

Grade III: Mainly able to walk without support, with moderate unilateral impairment, moderate impairment in four limbs or severe arm impairment. May require a wheelchair for longer distances or due to lack of stamina. Athletes have total loss of sight in both eyes.

Grade IV: Impairment in one or two limbs or some degree of visual impairment.

#### **Mixed Events**

Individual Championship Test – Grade II  
Individual Championship Test – Grade IV  
Individual Championship Test – Grade IA, III, & IB  
Individual Freestyle Test – Grade II & IV  
Individual Freestyle Test – Grade IA, III, & IB  
Team Test – Grade II & III  
Team Test – Grade IA, IB, & IV

#### **Football (5-A-Side)**

**Football (5-a- side) (one men’s event)** – Football (5-a-side) is open to athletes with blindness/visual impairment. It was included for the first time in the 2004 Games. Athletes are classified based on their level of visual impairment. The classifications below come directly from the IPC Web site ([www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Football\\_5\\_a\\_Side/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Football_5_a_Side/About_the_sport/Classification))

Athletes in the following classes participate in football (5-a-side):

B1: From no light perception in either eye to light perception, but inability to recognise the shape of a hand at any distance or in any direction.

B2: From ability to recognise the shape of a hand to a visual acuity of 2/60 and/or visual field of less than 5 degrees.

B3: From visual acuity above 2/60 to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or visual field of more than 5 degrees and less than 20 degrees.

(NOTE: Not eligible—visual acuity over 6/60 and/or visual field of more than 20 degrees.)

Goalkeepers may be sighted and, in such cases, must not have been registered with FIFA in the last five years.

For more on the sport, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Football\\_5\\_a\\_Side/About\\_the\\_sport](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Football_5_a_Side/About_the_sport)

#### **Football (7-A-Side)**

**Football (7-a-side) (one men’s event)** – Football (7-a-side) made its Paralympic debut at the 1984 Games. Athletes competing in football (7-a-side) are classified by varying degrees of cerebral palsy. There are four classes used to categorize these athletes and the team on the field must maintain a number of players with varying levels of classifications. For more on the sport, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Football\\_7\\_a\\_Side/About\\_the\\_sport](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Football_7_a_Side/About_the_sport)

The four classifications below come directly from the IPC Web site ([www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Football\\_7\\_a\\_Side/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Football_7_a_Side/About_the_sport/Classification))

C5: This class consists of athletes who have difficulties when walking and running, but not in standing or when kicking the ball. Usually, a small shift in the central equilibrium of these athletes leads to the loss of balance.

C6: This class consists of athletes with moderate to severe athetosis, ataxia or a combination of spasticity and athetosis involving all four limbs. C6 athletes usually have control and co-ordination problems of their upper limbs, especially when running.

C7: This class consists of athletes with hemiplegia. The athletes usually walk with a limp and the arm or hand flexed on the affected side. The other side of the athlete’s body usually functions well.

C8: The C8 class consists of athletes with mild hemiplegia, diplegia or athetosis or monoplegia and must meet the eligibility criteria. Athletes in this class must have an obvious impairment that has impact on the sport of football.

At least one C5 or C6 class athlete per team must play throughout the match. If this is not possible, the team must play with six players. Furthermore, no more than three players from category C8 are allowed to play at the same time.

## Goalball

### **Goalball (one women's event, one men's event) –**

Goalball was introduced to the Paralympic program in 1976 and is exclusively a sport for athletes with blindness/visual impairment (using the same classifications used in football (5-a-side)). Women began playing goalball at the Paralympic Games in 1984. For more on the sport, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Goalball/About\\_the\\_sport](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Goalball/About_the_sport)

The classifications below come directly from the IPC Web site ([www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Goalball/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Goalball/About_the_sport/Classification))

B1: Total absence of perception of the light in both eyes or some perception of the light but with inability to recognize the form of a hand at any distance and in any direction.

B2: From the ability to recognize the form of a hand to a visual acuity of 2/60 and/or a visual field of less than 5 degrees.

B3: From a visual acuity of above 2/60 to a visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5 degrees and less than 20 degrees.

All classifications must be made by measuring the best eye and to the highest possible correction. This means that all athletes who use contact lenses or correcting glasses normally must wear them during classification, whether or not they intend to use them during competition.

## Judo

### **Judo (six women's events, seven men's events) –**

Judo was included for the first time on the Paralympic program in 1976 for men and 2004 for women. Athletes compete are separated into weight categories and have some level of blindness/visual impairment. The classifications used in judo are identical to those used in football (5-a-side) and goalball. The classifications below come directly from the IPC Web site ([www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Judo/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Judo/About_the_sport/Classification))

B1: Athletes have a total absence of perception of the light in both eyes or some perception of the light but with inability to recognize the form of a hand at any distance and in any direction.

B2: Athletes have ability to recognize the form of a hand to a visual acuity of 2/60 and/or a visual field of less than five degrees.

B3: Athletes have a visual acuity of above 2/60 to a visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than five degrees and less than 20 degrees.

#### **Women's Events**

-48kg  
-52kg  
-57kg  
-63kg  
-70kg  
+70kg

#### **Men's Events**

-60kg  
-66kg  
-73kg  
-81kg  
-90kg  
-100kg  
+100kg

## Powerlifting

### **Powerlifting (10 women's events, 10 men's events) –**

Powerlifting was first included on the Paralympic program at the 1964 Games (as weightlifting) for men with spinal injuries. The competition today includes athletes with spinal injuries, but also athletes with cerebral palsy, amputees, and les autres. Women began competing in powerlifting at the 2000 Games. Athletes compete divided by weight categories. For more on the sport, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Powerlifting/About\\_the\\_sport](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Powerlifting/About_the_sport)

For more on the classification system used in powerlifting, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Powerlifting/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Powerlifting/About_the_sport/Classification)

#### **Women's Events**

40kg  
44kg  
48kg  
52kg  
56kg  
60kg  
67.50kg  
75kg  
82.50kg  
+82.50kg

#### **Men's Events**

48kg  
52kg  
56kg  
60kg  
67.50kg  
75kg  
82.50kg  
90kg  
100kg  
+100kg



## Rowing

**Rowing (four mixed events)** – The 2008 Games mark the first time the sport of rowing will be offered at the Paralympic Games. According to the IPC Web site, the sport is for “athletes with a disability who meet the criteria as set out in the Adaptive Rowing classification regulations. ‘Adaptive’ implies that the equipment is ‘adapted’ to the user to practice the sport, rather than the sport being ‘adapted’ to the user.” Female and male athletes compete in mixed events. For more on the sport, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Rowing/About\\_the\\_sport](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Rowing/About_the_sport)

The information below comes directly from the IPC Web site ([www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Rowing/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification/Classification\\_Visa\\_Guidelines\\_-\\_FISA\\_-\\_2005.pdf](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Rowing/About_the_sport/Classification/Classification_Visa_Guidelines_-_FISA_-_2005.pdf))

LTA 4+ (leg, trunk and arms)

Blind 10% of vision in best eye with best correction (from visual acuity above 2/60 up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5% and less

Neurological impairment equivalent to a spinal cord of complete lesion of L4

TA 2x (trunk and arm)

Amputee bilateral above knee

Cerebral palsy CP5 (diplegic)

A 1x (arm)

Cerebral palsy CP4

Neurological impairment equivalent to a spinal cord of complete lesion of T10

Note: hands and abdomen strapping shall be allowed.

Intellectual impairment International Sports Federation for Person with an Intellectual Disability

(INAS) criteria

Neurological impairment causing loss of ankle flexion and extension

Amputee a) one single foot amputation

b) 3 fingers hand amputation

Cerebral palsy CP8 (Cerebral Palsy International Sport and Recreation Association

(CP-ISRA) classes.

### Mixed Events

Single Sculls- AW1x

Single Sculls-AM1x

Double Sculls-TAMix2x

Coxed Four-LTAMix4+

## Sailing

**Sailing (three mixed events)** – Sailing is a mixed event at the Paralympic Games and was first on the program in 2000. The sport is open to athletes with cerebral palsy, blindness/visual impairment, spinal cord injuries, amputees, and les autres. For more on the sport see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Sailing/About\\_the\\_sport](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Sailing/About_the_sport) For more on the classification system used in sailing, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Sailing/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Sailing/About_the_sport/Classification)

### Mixed Events

Single-Person Keelboat (2.4mR)

Two-Person Keelboat (SKUD18)

Three-person Keelboat (Sonar)

## Shooting

**Shooting (three women’s events, three men’s events, six mixed events)** – Shooting has been included on the program since the 1976 Paralympic Games. Athletes are classified into three classes: SH1, SH2 and SH3, and in two categories, standing and wheelchair. Females and males compete separately and in mixed events.

SH1: Athletes competing in pistol and rifle events who do not require a shooting stand.

SH2: Athletes competing in rifle events who “have no ability to support the weight of the firearm with their arms and therefore require a shooting stand.”

SH3: Athletes competing in rifle events who have visual impairment.

For more on the classifications used in shooting, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Shooting/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Shooting/About_the_sport/Classification)

#### Women's Events

R2-10m Air Rifle Standing-SH1  
P2-10m Air Pistol-SH1  
R8-50m Sport Rifle 3x20-SH1

#### Men's Events

P1-10m Air Pistol-SH1  
R1-10m Air Rifle Standing-SH1  
R7-50m Free Rifle 3x40-SH1

#### Mixed events

R5-10m Air Rifle Prone-SH2  
P3-25m Sport Pistol-SH1  
R3-10m Air Rifle Prone-SH1  
R4-10m Air Rifle Standing-SH2  
R6-50m Free Rifle Prone-SH1  
P4-50m Free Pistol-SH1

## Swimming

### Swimming (59 women's events, 81 men's events) –

Swimming has been a part of the Paralympic Games since their inception in 1960. Strokes and various distances have been added over the years. For example, in 1968, the 100m Breaststroke was added to the program and four year later, the 100m Backstroke was added. Classifications have also been added over the years. Female and male swimmers compete in classifications based on their functional ability; the higher the number of the class, the lower the disability. There are 10 classes (S1-S10) in freestyle, backstroke and butterfly; three classes in the individual medley (SM1-SM10); and nine classes (SN1-SB9) in breaststroke. Additionally, athletes with visual impairment compete in three classes depending on the degree of vision loss (S11, no sight to S13 legally blind). These athletes compete in a limited number of events. For more on the classifications used in shooting, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Swimming/About\\_the\\_sport](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Swimming/About_the_sport)

#### Women's Events

50m Backstroke-S2  
50m Backstroke-S3  
50m Backstroke-S5

100m Backstroke-S6  
100m Backstroke-S7  
100m Backstroke-S8  
100m Backstroke-S9  
100m Backstroke-S10  
100m Backstroke-S13

#### Women's Events

100m Breaststroke-SB4  
100m Breaststroke-SB5

100m Breaststroke-SB6  
100m Breaststroke-SB7  
100m Breaststroke-SB8  
100m Breaststroke-SB9  
100m Breaststroke-SB12

50m Butterfly-S6  
50m Butterfly-S7

100m Butterfly-S8  
100m Butterfly-S9  
100m Butterfly-S10  
100m Butterfly-S12  
100m Butterfly-S13

50m Freestyle-S3  
50m Freestyle-S4  
50m Freestyle-S5  
50m Freestyle-S6  
50m Freestyle-S7  
50m Freestyle-S8  
50m Freestyle-S9  
50m Freestyle-S10  
50m Freestyle-S11  
50m Freestyle-S12  
50m Freestyle-S13

100m Freestyle-S4  
100m Freestyle-S5  
100m Freestyle-S6  
100m Freestyle-S7  
100m Freestyle-S8

#### Men's Events

50m Backstroke-S1  
50m Backstroke-S2  
50m Backstroke-S3  
50m Backstroke-S4  
50m Backstroke-S5

100m Backstroke-S6  
100m Backstroke-S7  
100m Backstroke-S8  
100m Backstroke-S9  
100m Backstroke-S10  
100m Backstroke-S11  
100m Backstroke-S12  
100m Backstroke-S13

#### Men's Events

50m Breaststroke-SB3  
100m Breaststroke-SB4

100m Breaststroke-SB5  
100m Breaststroke-SB6  
100m Breaststroke-SB7  
100m Breaststroke-SB8  
100m Breaststroke-SB9  
100m Breaststroke-SB11  
100m Breaststroke-SB12  
100m Breaststroke-SB13

50m Butterfly-S5  
50m Butterfly-S6  
50m Butterfly-S7

100m Butterfly-S8  
100m Butterfly-S9  
100m Butterfly-S10  
100m Butterfly-S11  
100m Butterfly-S12  
100m Butterfly-S13

50m Freestyle-S2  
50m Freestyle-S3  
50m Freestyle-S4  
50m Freestyle-S5  
50m Freestyle-S6  
50m Freestyle-S7  
50m Freestyle-S8  
50m Freestyle-S9  
50m Freestyle-S10  
50m Freestyle-S11  
50m Freestyle-S12  
50m Freestyle-S13

100m Freestyle-S2  
100m Freestyle-S3  
100m Freestyle-S4  
100m Freestyle-S5  
100m Freestyle-S6

**Women's Events**

100m Freestyle-S9  
100m Freestyle-S10  
100m Freestyle-S11  
100m Freestyle-S12  
100m Freestyle-S13

200m Freestyle-S5

400m Freestyle-S6  
400m Freestyle-S7  
400m Freestyle-S8  
400m Freestyle-S9  
400m Freestyle-S10  
400m Freestyle-S13

150m IM-SM4

200m IM-SM6  
200m IM-SM7  
200m IM-SM8  
200m IM-SM9  
200m IM-SM10  
200m IM-SM12  
200m IM-SM13

**Men's Events**

100m Freestyle-S7  
100m Freestyle-S8  
100m Freestyle-S9  
100m Freestyle-S10  
100m Freestyle-S11  
100m Freestyle-S12  
100m Freestyle-S13

200m Freestyle-S2  
200m Freestyle-S3  
200m Freestyle-S4  
200m Freestyle-S5

400m Freestyle-S6  
400m Freestyle-S7  
400m Freestyle-S8  
400m Freestyle-S9  
400m Freestyle-S10  
400m Freestyle-S11  
400m Freestyle-S12  
400m Freestyle-S13

150m IM-SM4

200m IM-SM5  
200m IM-SM6  
200m IM-SM7  
200m IM-SM8  
200m IM-SM9  
200m IM-SM10  
200m IM-SM12  
200m IM-SM13

4x50m Freestyle Relay - 20pts  
4x100m Freestyle Relay - 34pts

4x50m Medley Relay - 20 pts  
4x100m Medley Relay - 34 pts

**Table Tennis****Table Tennis (11 women's events, 13 men's events) –**

Table tennis was one of the inaugural sports in the 1960 Paralympic Games. Athletes compete in 10 classifications (TT1-TT10). Classes 1-5 refer to athletes competing in wheelchairs, Classes 6-10 refer to athlete who compete standing. For more on classifications used in table tennis, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Table\\_Tennis/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Table_Tennis/About_the_sport/Classification)

**Women's Events**

Singles F1-2  
Singles F3  
Singles F4  
Singles F5  
Singles F6-7  
Singles F8  
Singles F9  
Singles F10  
Team F1-3  
Team F4-5  
Team F6-10

**Men's Events**

Singles M1  
Singles M2  
Singles M3  
Singles M4-5  
Singles M6  
Singles M7  
Singles M8  
Singles M9-10  
Team M1-2  
Team M3  
Team M4-5  
Team M6-8  
Team M9-10

**Volleyball (Sitting)****Volleyball (Sitting) (one women's event, one men's event) –**

Men have been competing in volleyball (sitting) in the Paralympic Games since 1980, while women's first volleyball competition at the Games came in 2004. The classification system establishes a "minimum degree of disability." For a thorough explanation of the classification system used in volleyball (sitting), please see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Volleyball/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Volleyball/About_the_sport/Classification)

**Wheelchair Basketball****Wheelchair Basketball (one women's event, one men's event) –**

Wheelchair basketball was one of the initial sports offered at the first Paralympic Games in 1960. Women have been competing in wheelchair basketball since 1968. Athletes are assigned a point value based on their functional ability (ranging between 0.5 for most severely disabled to 4.5). The team total can not exceed 14 points. For more on the classification system used in wheelchair basketball, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Wheelchair\\_Basketball/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Wheelchair_Basketball/About_the_sport/Classification)

**Wheelchair Fencing****Wheelchair Fencing (four women's events, six men's events) –**

Wheelchair fencing has been included as a Paralympic sport for female and male athletes since the inaugural 1960 Games. Athletes with a spinal injury, an amputation, or cerebral palsy compete in female, male, and mixed events. For more on the

classification system used in wheelchair fencing, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Wheelchair\\_Fencing/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Wheelchair_Fencing/About_the_sport/Classification)

#### Women's Events

Foil Individual Category A  
Foil Individual Category B  
Epee Individual Category A  
Epee Individual Category B

#### Men's Events

Foil Individual Category A  
Foil Individual Category B  
Epee Individual Category A  
Epee Individual Category B  
Sabre Individual Category A  
Sabre Individual Category B

## Wheelchair Rugby

**Wheelchair Rugby (one mixed event)** – Wheelchair rugby is a mixed sport that has been included on the program since the 1996 Games. Athletes are assigned a point value based on their functional ability (ranging from 0.5 most severely disabled to 3.5). Team totals can not exceed 8 points. For more on the sport, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Wheelchair\\_Rugby/About\\_the\\_sport](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Wheelchair_Rugby/About_the_sport)

For more on the classification system used in wheelchair rugby, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Wheelchair\\_Rugby/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Wheelchair_Rugby/About_the_sport/Classification)

## Wheelchair Tennis

### Wheelchair Tennis (two women's events, two men's events, two mixed events)

Wheelchair tennis was introduced to the Paralympic Games program in 1988 with singles competition offered. Doubles competition was offered four years later. Athletes compete in female, male, and mixed events. According to the IPC Web site, "The eligibility requirement for men's and women's events is a permanent substantial or total loss of function in one or both legs due to conditions such as spinal injury, ankylosis, amputation or other lower limb disability." In the quad division, an athlete must have a disability in three or more limbs. For more on the classification system used in wheelchair tennis, see [www.paralympic.org/release/Summer\\_Sports/Wheelchair\\_Tennis/About\\_the\\_sport/Classification](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Summer_Sports/Wheelchair_Tennis/About_the_sport/Classification)

#### Women's Events

Singles  
Doubles

#### Men's Events

Singles  
Doubles

#### Mixed events

Quad Singles  
Quad Doubles

Sources: Beijing 2008 Paralympic Games, Competition Schedule Day Schedule by Sport, [www.paralympic.org/release/Main\\_Sections\\_Menu/Paralympic\\_Games/Beijing\\_2008/Competition\\_Schedule\\_V3.1\\_080314.pdf](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/Paralympic_Games/Beijing_2008/Competition_Schedule_V3.1_080314.pdf); Participation and Medalist Reports, [www.paralympic.org/release/Main\\_Sections\\_Menu/Sports/Results/paralympics\\_search\\_form.html](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/Sports/Results/paralympics_search_form.html)

## References

- Around the Rings. (2008). Beijing Olympics become most-viewed event in U.S. TV history, [www.aroundtherings.com/articles/view.aspx?id=30582](http://www.aroundtherings.com/articles/view.aspx?id=30582). Retrieved Oct. 14, 2008.
- Barney, R.K., Wenn, S.R., & Martyn, S.G. (2002). *Selling the five rings: The International Olympic Committee and the rise of Olympic commercialism*. Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press.
- Cahn, S.K. (1995). *Coming on strong: Gender and sexuality in 20th century women's sport*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Billings, A. C. (2008) Clocking gender differences: Televised Olympic clock time in the 1996-2006 Summer and Winter Olympics. *Television & New Media*, 9(5), 429-441.
- Billings, A. C. (2007). From diving boards to pole vaults: Gendered athlete portrayals in the 'Big Four' sports at the 2004 Athens Summer Olympics. *Southern Communications Journal*, 72(4), 329-344.
- Billings, A. C., & Angelini, J. R. (2007). Packaging the Games for viewer consumption: Gender, ethnicity and nationality in NBC's coverage of the 2004 Summer Olympics. *Communication Quarterly*, 55(1), 95-111.
- Clarey, C. (2009, August 13). Women's Boxing Added for 2012 Olympics. *New York Times*. [www.nytimes.com/2009/08/14/sports/14olympics.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/14/sports/14olympics.html). Retrieved Aug. 30, 2009.
- Conrad, M. (2005). *The business of sports: a primer for journalists*. Routledge.
- DePauw, K.P., & Gavron, S.J. (2005). *Disability sport*, 2nd Edition. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.
- Ex-baseball commissioner gets USOC post. (15 June 2004). ESPN.com, <http://sports.espn.go.com/oly/news/story?id=1821769>. Retrieved June 18, 2008.
- Findling, J.E., & Pelle, K.D. (1996). *Historical dictionary of the Modern Olympic Movement*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
- Harley, J (15 March 2004). USOC Acting President is recipient of prestigious trophy. [www.olympic-usa.org/11709\\_14345.htm](http://www.olympic-usa.org/11709_14345.htm). Retrieved June 18, 2008.
- Henry, B., & Yeomans, P.H. (1984). *An approved history of the Olympic Games*. Sherman Oaks, CA: Alfred Publishing, Co., Inc.
- Higgs, C. T., Weiller, K. H., & Martin, S. B. (2003). Gender bias in the 1996 Olympic Games: A comparative analysis. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 27(1), 52-64.

International Olympic Committee. (2008). 4th IOC world conference on women and sport: Dead Sea plan of action. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_1299.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_1299.pdf). Retrieved April 2, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (2007). Fact sheet, IOC members, February 2007. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_955.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_955.pdf). Retrieved March 2, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (2007). Olympic fact sheet. Women in the Olympic movement. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_846.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_846.pdf). Retrieved March 2, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (2007). Participation par continent CNO et sexe aux Jeux Olympiques d'été 1896-2004 – fre (2). Received personal communication with Olympic Studies Centre.

International Olympic Committee. (2006). Fact sheet: Women in the Olympic movement – Key figures. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_992.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_992.pdf). Retrieved March 2, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (2006). Programme of the Games of the XXIX Olympiad, Beijing 2008. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_1056.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_1056.pdf). Retrieved Jan. 29, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (2005). Official Report of the XXVIII Olympiad. Volumes I and II. [www.la84foundation.org/6oic/OfficialReports/2004/or2004a.pdf](http://www.la84foundation.org/6oic/OfficialReports/2004/or2004a.pdf), [www.la84foundation.org/6oic/OfficialReports/2004/or2004b.pdf](http://www.la84foundation.org/6oic/OfficialReports/2004/or2004b.pdf). Retrieved Jan. 29, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (2005). Olympic Programme Commission. Report to the 117th IOC Session. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_953.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_953.pdf). Retrieved March 2, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (2005). Report: Women Participation at the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad, Athens 2004, Statistics. International Olympic Committee. (2002). Comparative Evolution of Women's Participation in the Olympic Games. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_1000.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_1000.pdf). Retrieved April 2, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (2004). III world conference on women and sport: New strategies, new commitments. [www.olympic.org/uk/news/olympic\\_news/full\\_story\\_uk.asp?id=346](http://www.olympic.org/uk/news/olympic_news/full_story_uk.asp?id=346). Retrieved March 2, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (2002). Comparative Evolution of Women's Participation in the Olympic Games. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_206.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_206.pdf); Updated as Women's Participation, [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_993.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_993.pdf). Retrieved April 2, 2008

International Olympic Committee. (2000). Resolution of the 2nd IOC world conference on women and sport. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_757.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_757.pdf). Retrieved March 2, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (1999). Minutes of the 109th Session of the IOC, Seoul, 17-20 June 1999. Olympic Studies Centre, Lausanne, Switzerland.

International Olympic Committee. (1998). Minutes of the 107th Session of the IOC, Nagano, 3-5 February 1998.

Messner, M. A., Duncan, M. C., & Cooky, C. (2003). Silence, sports bras, and wrestling porn: Women in televised sports news and highlights shows. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 27(1), 38-51.

Olympic Studies Centre, Lausanne, Switzerland.

International Olympic Committee. (1997). Minutes of the 106th Session of the IOC, Lausanne, 3-6 September 1997. Olympic Studies Centre, Lausanne, Switzerland.

International Olympic Committee. (1996). IOC world conference on women and sport: Resolution of the 1st IOC world conference on women and sport. [http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en\\_report\\_756.pdf](http://multimedia.olympic.org/pdf/en_report_756.pdf). Retrieved March 2, 2008.

International Olympic Committee. (1996). Minutes of the 105th Session of the IOC, Atlanta, 15-18 July 1996. Olympic Studies Centre, Lausanne, Switzerland.

"Iran: Female athletes fear constraints will hamper Olympic hopes." (2008, March 20). <http://islamizationwatch.blogspot.com/2008/03/iran-female-athletes-fear-constraints.html>. Retrieved April 8, 2008.

"Islamic women making history in Athens." (2004, August 20). <http://nbcsports.msnbc.com/id/5773347/print/1/displaymode/1098>. Retrieved April 8, 2008.

Michaelis, V. (2009, July 8). Baseball, softball bumped from Olympics. *USA Today*. [www.usatoday.com/sports/olympics/2005-07-08-baseball-softball-dropped\\_x.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/sports/olympics/2005-07-08-baseball-softball-dropped_x.htm). Retrieved Aug. 1, 2008

Moore, K. (2004, August 6). Olympics 2004: Muslim women athletes move ahead, but don't leave faith behind. [www.rferl.org/content/article/1054205.html](http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1054205.html). Retrieved April 8, 2008.

NBC Olympics. (2008). NBC Universal presents the Games of the XXIX Olympiad. [www.nbcolympics.com/tv\\_and\\_online\\_listings/index.html](http://www.nbcolympics.com/tv_and_online_listings/index.html). Retrieved Oct. 14, 2008. NBC Universal Media Village. (2008). NBC's coverage of the Beijing Olympics delivers the most dominant primetime week in people meter history. [www.nbcumv.com/release\\_detail.nbc/entertainment-20080819000000-nbc039scoverage.html](http://www.nbcumv.com/release_detail.nbc/entertainment-20080819000000-nbc039scoverage.html). Retrieved Oct. 14, 2008.

Oglesby, C., & the International Working Group on Women and Sport and WomenSport International (2008). Women 2000 and beyond. Women, gender equality and sport. [www.sportsbiz.biz/womensportinternational/initiatives/documents/Women\\_2000\\_Report.pdf](http://www.sportsbiz.biz/womensportinternational/initiatives/documents/Women_2000_Report.pdf). Retrieved April 1, 2008.

Schell, L.A., & Duncan, M.D. (1999). A content analysis of CBS' coverage of the 1996 Paralympic Games. *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly*, 16, 27-47.

Taheri, A. (2004, August 18). Muslim women play only an incidental part in the Olympics. Gulf News. [www.benadorassociates.com/article/6651](http://www.benadorassociates.com/article/6651). Retrieved April 8, 2008

Thomas, K. (27 June 2009). Wrenching shake-up of the U.S. Olympic Committee, *New York Times*, SP1.

Tucker Center for Research on Girls & Women in Sport. (2007, December). The 2007 Tucker Center Research Report, Developing physically active girls: An evidence-based multidisciplinary approach. [www.tuckercenter.org/projects/tcrr/default.html](http://www.tuckercenter.org/projects/tcrr/default.html). Retrieved April 10, 2008.

Tuggle, C. A., Huffman, S., & Rosengard, D. S. (2002). A descriptive analysis of NBC's coverage of the 2000 Summer Olympics. *Mass Communications & Society*, 5(3), 361-375.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2008). Article 30: Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport. Rights and Dignities of Persons with Disabilities Convention. [www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=290](http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=290). Retrieved April 24, 2008.

United States Olympic Committee elects Marty Mankamyer as its President. (15 August 2002). [www.avca.org/news/Marty-NW8-21-02.html](http://www.avca.org/news/Marty-NW8-21-02.html). Retrieved June 18, 2008.

United States Olympic Committee. (2006). 2006 Paralympic Winter Games US team media guide. [www.usocpressbox.org](http://www.usocpressbox.org). Retrieved April 10, 2008.

USOC United States Olympic Team Roster by Sport (Final), August 15, 2004. (2004). [www.usocpressbox.org](http://www.usocpressbox.org). Retrieved March 12, 2004.

USOC. (2008). Personal communication from Rana Dershowitz of the USOC, May 9, 2008.

Wallechinsky, D. (2004). The complete book of the Olympics: Athens 2004 edition. Wilmington, DE: Sport Media Publications.



Walseth, K., & Fasting, K. (2003). Islam's view on physical activity and sport. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 38(1): 45-60.

Zinser, L. (2009, July 9). IOC Drops Baseball and Softball in 2012. *New York Times*. [www.nytimes.com/2005/07/09/sports/othersports/09olympic.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2005/07/09/sports/othersports/09olympic.html). Retrieved Aug. 1, 2009.

Zurn, L., Lopiano, D., & Snyder, M. (2006). Women in the 2006 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games: An Analysis of Participation, Leadership and Media Coverage. East Meadow, NY: Women's Sports Foundation.

### **Web sites**

International Olympic Committee: [www.olympic.org/uk/index\\_uk.asp](http://www.olympic.org/uk/index_uk.asp)

International Paralympic Committee: [www.paralympic.org/release/Main\\_Sections\\_Menu/index.html](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/index.html)

Paralympic Games Results: [www.paralympic.org/release/Main\\_Sections\\_Menu/Sports/Results/paralympics\\_search\\_form.html](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/Sports/Results/paralympics_search_form.html)







**Women's Sports Foundation**  
founded by Billie Jean King

Eisenhower Park  
1899 Hempstead Turnpike, Suite 400  
East Meadow, New York 11554

t 516.542.4700 • 800.227.3988  
info@WomensSportsFoundation.org  
www.WomensSportsFoundation.org